CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special Bartoncon-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special Bartoncon-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

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VOL. X. NO. 194. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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O. S. K. LINE

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indo Maru	M. Kametaka	17th Aug.	24th Aug.
Honolulu Maru	H. Meguro	29th Aug.	12th Sept.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	16th Sept.	30th Sept.
Indus Maru	Y. Takada	30th Sept.	12th Oct.

For Freight and passages, etc. apply to K. SHIMA, Manager.

P. O. Box No. 3855. Ballard Road, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

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Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
19th August	KASHGAR X ...	8,840
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA * ...	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY ...	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA ...	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ...	15,825
7th Oct	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA X	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA ...	7,952

*MOREA, NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.

X KASHGAR, X MACEDONIA } Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bolougne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
22nd August	MANTOLA ...	8,963
1st Sept. ...	MULBERA ...	8,900
12th ,, ...	MERKARA ...	8,235
27th Oct. ...	MADURA ...	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
22nd Aug. ...	SOUDAN ...	
25th ,, ...	MACEDONIA	
8th Sept. ...	MANTUA ...	
16th ,, ...	SICILIA ...	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nankin.
6th Oct. ...	NARKUNDA	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th Oct. ...	NARKUNDA	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
17th August ...	BANKURA ..	Karachi &P. Gulf.
18th ,, ...	VASNA ...	Busreh via. Karachi
20th ,, ...	VITA ...	Karachi direct.
23rd ,, ...	KARAPARA ...	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Telephone No. 1230.

THE

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Jaladuta	6700	30th Aug 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
†Yojia Maru ...	K. Ohno	6,735	6 Aug	20 Aug.
Tamba Maru ...	N Wada ...	5,845	16 Aug.	29 Aug.
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata ...	1,191	28 ,,	2 Sep.
Akita Maru ...	Y. Kotorii.	3,817	26 Aug.	8 Sep.
Wakasa Maru ...	M. Goto	5,083	11 Sep.	25 Sep.
Kamakura Ma ...	J. Fujisawa	5,843	27 Sep.	Oct

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

H. UYEMURA, Acting Manager.

Telephone No. 279, 4362.

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,18,450
Paid-Up Capital and Reserved ..... Rs. 2,42,55,535
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... Rs. 5,25,12,915

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman. Board of Directors.

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STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

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R. R. HYND. Agent.

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Reserve Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON. STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 61,000,000

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Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. UNAGAMI, Acting Manager, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 29, Apollo Street. Tel. No. 2409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHANDARI STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of Sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of April, 1919, and made between Odhavji Dhunjibhai of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th day of August, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhandari Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1882, New No. 3016, Old Survey No. 132 and New Survey No. 2/4878 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 7469 and Street Nos. 29—31 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Bhandari Street on or towards the North by the property of Vishwanath Ganoba Futane and on towards the South by the property of Anandji Bawa and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneer.

UNIQUE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA (Established 1922)

INVESTMENT BONDS (with Profits) issued without Medical Examination for any period from 6 years to 50 years. The Company's Actuary says:—

"I FIND THAT THE AMOUNTS PROPOSED TO BE GUARANTEED BY YOUR COMPANY AT MATURITY OF THE SEVERAL PERIODS FOR WHICH THE SAID BONDS ARE TO BE ISSUED, ARE ABSOLUTELY ON THE SAFE SIDE * * * * IF THE COMPANY CAN EARN ON ITS FIND, ON AVERAGE, EVEN, THE RATE OF INTEREST NOW OBTAINABLE FROM GILT-EDGED SECURITIES,—IT CAN REASONABLY ANTICIPATE DECENT PROFITS FOR DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE BOND-HOLDERS, OVER AND ABOVE THE AMOUNT GUARANTEED."

For instance,—Rs. 5/- a month will secure:—

In years:	Guaranteed: Rs. a. p.	Profits expected: Rs. a. p.	Total expected: Rs. a. p.
10	697 8 0	81 9 0	779 1 0
15	1187 8 0	230 0 0	1417 8 0
20	1700 0 0	568 2 0	2268 2 0
25	2280 0 0	1193 2 0	3473 2 0

APPLY, FOR FURTHER DETAILS AND AGENCY ON LIBERAL TERMS,—

TO THE MANAGING AGENTS,

2 & 3, LAL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

OR TO MR. G. K. SUBBIAH, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE, Room No. 2, Block 36, Madrasvala Building, Poibwadi Parel, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASES GENUINE BOSCH MAGNETOS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 17th inst at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Vithaldas Liladhar and on account and at the risk of the Bombay Motor Taxi Car Co. of 252, Grant Road.

3 cases each 6 pieces Genuine Bosch Magnetos Type ZU4 adjustable right hand.

3 cases each 6 pieces Genuine Bosch Magnetos Type ZR4 adjustable right hand.

2 cases each 6 pieces Genuine Bosch Magnetos Type ZR6 adjustable right hand.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,00,000 RATION BAGS, 1,00,000 PAIRS KHAKHI PUTTIES, 22,000 KNICKERS, 10,000 COTTON DRAWERS, 5,850 COATS WARM TROOPS, 2,430 HEAVY WOOLLEN JACKETS, 4,300 WEST FLANNELS, 1,880 FROCKS GURKHA, 500 JACKETS LONG WOOLLEN, 800 PYJAMAS FLANNEL, 1,702 BLOUSES WARM FOLLOWERS, 13,000 SERGE COATS AND A VERY GREAT LOT OF SHIRTS, SERGE VEST COATS AND GREAT COATS, ETC., ETC. THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 17th August, at 10 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction the above mentioned goods by order of the controller (sales) at the Colaba Depot (old army clothing factory).

Sales are subject to certain conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the Controller (sales) and which will be read before the commencement of Auction Sale.

For inspection of goods apply to the Depot Officer or the Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Auction Sale of mattresses Surgical, Bolsters Hospitals, Pyjamas Deck Blue, Pyjamas serge, Drawers woollen, cushion cases, cases Bolsters small, cases slip Bolsters, Dungree suits, Frocks, Blouces, coats covers, Trousers Drill white, Jackets Serge Blue, Frocks Gurkhas, Gowns Hospital, Drawers Flannel, Vests Flannel Waistcoat leather with sleevs, Gloves kid leather, Bedsheets, kurtas, Rugs, Pugries, Dhotis, Engine Room Pyjamas, Haversacks, cap comforters, Pith Hats, Solas half leather, Solas half rubber, spurs Jack, Brushes, Goggles, Sun shades, Spine pads, Mosquito curtains bellshaped, Bags stables, Blouses, Dungri, Puttees Cotton Khakhi, Goggles Antigas, Boots Trenches, Boots Ankle fall, Khakhi Silk, Dark Drab, Khakhi Campbells, Grey Coats, Mosquito Netting, Serge Khakhi, Webing Khakhi, Tape stay linen, Canvas, Blue Nainsook, Khakhi woolen Blankets, Bunting green, Flax Thread, Flags, Horse Rugs large, Books Ankle, Pugris green, caps Farage, Heels Bags, Ropes, Line Cotton, Tent Leg Line, Flax, Ropes Pannels Verandah, Bit Reins, Pannel saddle pack Ambulance, Canvas Cusion Wagon, Cusion Aeroplane, Chagals, Covers Mess Tin, Slings Stretchers, Brushes Broom Sponges large, Frocks, etc., etc.

On FRIDAY, the 18th and SATURDAY, the 19th and MONDAY, the 21st instant, daily at 10 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction the abovementioned goods by order of the controller (sales) at the Parel Depot in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills (old Howard and Bullough Mill.)

Sales are subject to certain conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the controller (sales) and which will be read before the commencement of the Auction Sale.

For inspection of goods apply to the Depot officer or the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of linseed, bags of jawari, bags of bajree, bags of dall, bags of toor, bags of chillies, bags of dry cocoanuts, empty wooden casks, cases of lacks, bales of C. P. goods, cases of bangles, bale of twist, cask of alum, case of luggage, case of ironware, wooden windows, bundle of iron bars, bundle of gunny bags, kegs of phynile, cases of empty bottle, cases of machinery, loose iron bars, cask of iron nails, bundles of coir ropes, case of iron tablets, bags of country drug, bundles of wooden handles, bundles of jogree, bags of sugar, bundles of fresh dates, bags of mixed grain, etc., etc.

Cash will be required for articles up to Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent. will be required, however in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, August 17, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents. No. 52, Medows Street, Fort. Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 CASES ALUMINIUM CIRCLES.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Messrs. M. Gulamali Abdul Hussein and Co., at Kika Street (Gulalwadi) by order of Messrs. Mithabhoy and Co. and on account and at the risk of defaulting Indentors Messrs. Anant Shivajee and Co.:—

60 cases Aluminium Circles i.e.
12 cases arrived per s.s. Falken Fells.
24 cases arrived per s s Falken Fells.
24 cases arrived per s s Warten Fells.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, August 17, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HYDRAULIC YARN AND CLOTH BALING PRESS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., and pursuant to the authority given to them under the Decree in Suit No. 1513 of 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction on account and risk of the Hariana Cotton Mills Company, Limited, at their Rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

One hydraulic yarn and cloth baling press fitted with 14in. dia. by 4ft. 6in. stroke. Table 6ft. by 3ft. 8in.; space for goods 6ft. 6in. Ram electro coppered and cast steel cylinder.

One set of four-throw hydraulic pumps fitted with two 1¼in. and two 2in. gunmetal pump barrels, each 4in stroke, mounted on cast iron tank complete with spur wheel and pinion and fast and loose pulleys.

One hydraulic stop and let-off valve for controlling the pressure between pumps and press fitted to junction on front of pumps.

One hydraulic pressure gauge complete with connecting pipe and nut, lock and key, 30 feet tubing and 2 bends.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and delivery of the goods will be given on payment of the balance within a week at the godown of Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co. at Frere Road, opposite Connell's Victoria Hatel and where the above is open for inspection of the intending buyers.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 17th August, 1922.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—EFFICIENT SPINNING MASTER with good knowledge of Carding. Bangalows and lights free. Apply with full particulars to:—CHARI AND CO., LD., 5, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.
A R14043

WANTED TURNERS, FITTERS and MILLERS used to accurate work. Apply by letter giving experience in full and wages required to Box No. 8457 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A 14054

WANTED—Energetic CANVASSING and SELLING AGENTS for our Locks, Knives, etc. B. V. & CO., Cutlers and Locksmakers, etc., Peddapuram, Godavary Dist.
A 4604

WANTED—A competent RECEPTION CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8444, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C14003

WANTED—WEAVING MASTER, DYEING, BLEACHING MASTER and an ENGINEER, European or Indian, for Goenka Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill Co., Ltd., Delhi. Apply with testimonial to the undersigned up to 20th August, 1922. Seth GANGADHAR, c/o Sanwaldas Giyanchand, Kalbadevi Road, House No. 152, Bombay.
A R4621

SALARY Rs. 109—230 in 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab.)

SITUATIONS WANTED

OPEN FOR EMPLOYMENT.—A First Class Mechanical Engineer, having practical experience of the line for 13 years and thorough understanding in plans etc., desires situation in any mill. Apply Box No. 8443, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4573

WANTED—POSITION immediately by respectable Indian Graduate of an American University, possesses practical commercial knowledge and business experience, capable of handling large or small organization. Excellent local and foreign references. Expects living wage. Apply Box No. 8459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4635

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TO LET in Poona and Kirkee for the Season—Bungalows, Houses, Cottages, portions of Houses, furnished or unfurnished on different localities. Apply to T. D. COOPER, House Agent, No. 8, Napear Road, Poona.
C R4231

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lifts at Rampart Row, Fort, [illegible] Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. [illegible] Banks. to HAJI SULTANALY SHUSHTAR [illegible] CO., 13, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R7360

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

NON-PERIAL, late season mangoes, very sweet, delicious and big size at Rs. 9 per 100 and Rs. 5 for Rs. 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. Genuine healthiest mango. Lichi Grafts 5 years old at Rs. 25, 6 years Rs. 20, 1 year Rs. 13, wholesale rate for 1 year Grafts at Rs. 75 per 100. Packing Freight extra. Orders with advance essential. Catalogue sent on one anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, Darbhanga Estate Garden, No. 8, DARBHANGA.
GA C13993

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes, very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Razamazzil No. 2, Darbhanga. 13433

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS—24 Rosy Peaches or Delicious Nectarines or Apples or finest Pears or 72 Egg Plums or 12 lbs. Sweetest Sardas or 8 lbs. Juicy Seedless Grapes Rs. 12. Free Delivery. Packing Scientific. Quality Special. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta, Tele. Grapes.
GA C13585

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THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, 1922 at 12-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1922.
(2) To elect two Directors in the place of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., and Mr. Damodher Govindjee Madhowjee who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1922.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th August to 28th August, 1922, both days inclusive.
C14016

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "Tamba Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 16th August from Japan via Hongkong Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attend. the Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS CO, LD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business.

I.—To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1922.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration,

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, 1922, to TUESDAY, 5th September, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
RAGAVJEE MAGANLAL & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th August, 1922.
C14026

THE PLANATE MILLS LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of August, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account up to 31st March 1922.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy as director to the Board.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To Appoint Auditors or Auditors, for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To Transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th day of August, 1922, to the 22nd day of August, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
AHMED RAHIM & SON.
Agents.

Bombay, 31st July, 1922.
C13906

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

AN ENGINEER for the Karachi District Local Board.
Pay Rs. 200-25-400, plus 2nd class officer's travelling allowances permissible under the C. S. R.

2. Applicants must be qualified men holding a diploma of some recognised Civil Engineering College. Preference will be given to those possessing previous experience in the construction and maintenance of roads and buildings and general administration work.

3. Applicants should submit any plans of works carried out by them which will be returned if required.

4. Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications, experience and the salary if any drawn at present, together with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned.

SHEWARAM DEWANMAL.
President.
District Local Board, Karachi.
Karachi, No. 1184.
Dated, 12th August 1922.
C14053

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale, held on the 21st day of June, 1922, by Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, by the order of Messrs. MEHTA LALJI & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Narandas Bhawanji, the transferee under the Transfer of Mortgage dated the 18th day of December, 1918, pursuant to the power of sale vested in the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 8th day of May 1917 and the Further Charge dated the 14th day of August 1917 and made between Hargowandas Kuberdas of the one part and Veerji Peraj, Executor of Manji Peraj, of the other part, our client was the highest bidder for and declared to be the purchaser of the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-three square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 2121-2122, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Lalji Bhimji and partly by the property of Bhimji Devji, on the West by the said Nagdevi Street, on the North by the property of Bai Rama wife of Pandoba Jamoji and on the South by the gulley and the property of Sadashiv Atmaram and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 354 and Street No. 245-249.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1922.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
14011

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai KHAIRUNISSA, daughter of Haji Hyder and widow of Ebrahim Haji Oomar, of Bombay, Pishori Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

FAKIR MAHMED HABIB, of Bombay, Pishori Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Masjid Street, Bhindy Bazaar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 14th day of July in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 14th day of July, 1922.
Messrs. HIRALAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C14052

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RUDYARD KIPLING'S
'Without Benefit of Clergy'

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NEXT SATURDAY
For the first time in India.
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THE GREAT ROMANCE OF THE EAST
in 7 reels, featuring
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Saturday next, 19th August
By Special Request of the Residents of the locality, and owing to the obstinate success of the great comedy
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CHARLIE CHAPLIN
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A beautiful picture depicting the Aryan ideal of marriage and showing how a woman's Love can conquer Death and old age, exhibiting the lives of two of India's greatest women in whom our National ideal of chastity rose to its highest watermark.
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A picture that pleases and will please for ever.
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DOUBLE PROGRAMME
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"Shree Krishna Janma"
EXTRA MATS. Sat., Sun., Mon., Tues. at 2-30; Wed. at 12 and 2-30.

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Our stupendous and most popular Serial—further four parts.
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LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre, Bombay
Saturday 19th August 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
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SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.
N. B. No complimentary tickets will be allowed.

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ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Conference of Indian Chambers.

It was a good thing that advantage was taken of the present agitation with regard to Company versus State Management of Railways by the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau's convening a small Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations. It is so very rarely that Indian Chambers meet in such a Conference. The absence of such meetings is surely not due to the absence of important and burning questions on which the voice of a united India is required. The absence, unfortunately, is due to bigger and more regrettable causes. It is now two years since a Congress of Indian Chambers was held in Bombay, and yet there is, as far as we know, not any possibility of any second sessions of the Congress. Indian Chambers joined hands indirectly to some extent when the deputation to the Viceroy with regard to the question of retrenchment was organised, but it was not a purely Indian deputation. It was a mixed deputation of Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce, and Indian Chambers could not claim that to their credit as having met on a common ground. The recent Conference, therefore, was specially refreshing in view of this studied indifference and aloofness of Indian commercial institutions from one another, though it is to be wished that there had not been any absentee Chambers. We have so often dilated on the advantages to the Indian commercial community and the country in general from such Conferences of Indian Chambers of Commerce that we do not think it necessary to go into details again at this place. The Indian commercial community has been one of those communities which have felt the impact of new forces to a very large extent, and has been quickened into life by the forces which are moving the country at present; but a decade back this same community was almost in the position of drift, being rudderless and without any definite object. It was supposed at the time that few lawyers who were managing the affairs of the National Congress had got the monopoly of leading the political movements of the country. This sad illusion, like so many other illusions under which the country was labouring, has gone and the call has now come not to one section but to all the sections of this immense population to fight and struggle for self-Government of their country. The response has been given nobly and splendidly by the Indian commercial community, and it is no exaggeration to say that the present political movement has derived a great impetus from the cooperation and the help which the Indian merchants and industrialists gave to it. It is, therefore, all the more regrettable that the sporadic efforts of the different commercial sections in different parts of the country cannot be joined in one institution and that our merchants and industrialists find still the geographic boundaries as limiting factors with regard even to the questions which are non-georgraphical.

Railway management.

The Conference which met recently in Bombay dealt mainly with the question of State versus Company Management of Railways in India. By this time the history of this complicated question is very well known to all our readers who have seen how a thorough and exhaustive enquiry made by a Committee of leading businessmen and Railway experts and presided over by an eminent authority as Sir William Acworth have been treated with indifference by the Government of India. It presents a very vivid contrast to the Babington-Smith Currency Committee's report, majority recommendations of which were put into practice immediately by the Government notwithstanding the tocsin of alarm sounded by the minority, because forsooth the Government found themselves in agreement with the view of the majority. Quite the contrary has happened, however, in the case of the report of the Railway Committee. The Railway Committee has presented a majority and a minority report and the Government found themselves, at least the bureaucratic part of it, more in unison with the minority than with the majority with the result that the report of the latter, thorough-going and very well national in its recommendations though it is, has not yet been acted upon. Sir William Acworth was a whole-hogger with regard to Company Management and his conversion to State Management of Railways in India should have lent, therefore, the greatest weight to the report of this Committee. Instead of following upon the recommendations of the majority, the Government took action mainly upon two proposals, one of which being financial, could not be postponed. The main recommendations of the majority with regard to State Management of Railways will only be now taken up by the Railway Advisory Committee which presumably will submit their report to the Legislative Assembly for final legislative action. It is doubtful, however, if such a piece of legislation will be brought forward during the forthcoming sessions. It is passing strange, to note that the circular letter of the Government issued to all the Chambers of Commerce and Provincial Governments has been tinged by a decided preference for Company management of Railways. In order evidently to strengthen this case the Government have prepared two schemes of Company management with a view evidently to mislead the innocent and unwary into giving their support to one of these schemes. How far the Government have adopted a partisan attitude with regard to this question will be seen from a Note published by the Director of Publicity of the Government of Bengal. It is wonderful in this land of wonders and miracles that an Officer, engaged in the services of the Government, that is presumably in the services of the tax-payers, should indulge in lucubrations of this character while the Legislative Assembly has not yet made up its mind as to whether to adopt Company or State Management of Railways for this country. The theory of independence for Members of the Government, so much at variance with the professions of the Government made before, has been so liberally interpreted as to allow of Government members turning free-lances. Under the same theory, these Publicity officers are being allowed perhaps to write in favour of Company Management of Railways which will enable the English capitalists to continue their hold on the country and enable them to exploit the country's resources. This controversy should now, however, not be allowed to be carried further and the Legislative Assembly should make it emphatically known that they would not have anything but State Management of Railways in India. It is because of this that the resolutions passed at the recent Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce should be welcomed as giving a very good lead to all the Indian Chambers of Commerce and to both the Houses of the Indian Legislature. The first resolution definitely declares that the best form of management is by State Agency and that the efforts made by the Government to raise the question of Company management as a practical issue again have been strongly disapproved. The whole question has been taken up now mainly because of the impending termination of contracts of the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and with regard to this the Conference has expressed its emphatic opinion that there cannot possibly be any question of the renewal of these contracts, and that these Railways should be completely State-owned without even a fraction of their capital being obtained from private sources under the excuse of securing efficient management. The last sentence will serve to rule out of court both the schemes propounded by the Government for Company management under which, by getting a few crores of rupees and registering as a Joint-Stock concern, a Company would be entitled to have a vested interest in the property which at its present valuation would be about Rs. 134 crores in the case of the East Indian Railway. It will also dispose once for all of the argument favoured by the bureaucracy and the Anglo-Indian commercial world that Company management is more efficient, and that the interests of the country as a whole must be sacrificed to secure whatever doubtful benefits are to be achieved from the so-called efficiency of the Company management. The third resolution again appeals to both the Houses of the Indian Legislature and to all the Indian public bodies to defeat the attempts made to saddle this country with managing companies for Indian Railways—Companies which, it is observed, cannot be materially different from those that have hitherto managed the Indian Railways to the discontent of the Indian public and to the Detriment of Indian public interests.

Insult to the Indian Nation.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his choice hectoring and bullying manner, indulged in the most offensive, impertinent and presumptuous harrangue that any Premier has dared to address to the Indian people. This speech will dispel many an illusion. The question, however, is how are we going to meet the challenge expressed in the speech. The commercial and industrial community which has lent its weight so powerfully to the Reforms scheme has now thrown upon it the burden and the responsibility of meeting this challenge to no small extent. This is a challenge, undoubtedly, thrown by the Premier of England to the people of India —a challenge to show that they are being treated and will be treated for all time to come as so many ignorant and illiterate children requiring always the leading strings of the Britishers. It rests, however, with the powerful commercial community to to take up the gauntlet and to show as far as the commercial and industrial interests are concerned that they are not going to take these insults lying down.

Duty on Alcohol.

The Government of Bengal gave a welcome help to Pharmaceutical industries by reducing the duty on Alcohol contained in medicines and toilet preparations to Rs. 5 per proof gallon. Local manufacturers were, however, placed at a great disadvantage owing to this Bengal competition and made representations to the Local Government for either placing an import duty against preparations from Bengal, or giving them an equal facility to enable them to face the competition. The Hon. Minister for Excise responded to this demand by issuing a communique in the middle of June last reducing the duty on Alcohol contained in medicines and toilet preparations from Rs. 21-14 to Rs. 5 per proof gallon Unfortunately, the proverb "man proposes, God disposes" applied very well to the Departments which have been "transferred" under the Reforms Scheme. It is the Minister who proposes, but it is the Executive Officer withh whom lies the disposal, and the latter possesses, or presumes to possess, even more power than God Almighty in some matters. Notwithstanding the Government communique having been issued two months before, no steps have, as far as I am informed, been taken to put it into effect under the plea that the Rules for Bonded Warehouses for medicinal and toilet manufactures have not been framed. The framing of these rules has, however, nothing to do with the position of manufacturers in Native States, for instance, who have been importing their goods here as usual. These manufacturers have been placed in a worse position than before owing to this communique having been issued and not having been acted upon. Trade demands from them lower rates for medicinal and toilet preparations in consonance with the lower duty sanctioned by the Government. While they have, therefore, to pay the former high duty on their preparations they have to sell cheaper in consideration of the reduction of the duty at least on paper. This is an extremly awkward position, showing how the Executive Officials flout even the Orders issued by the Government. Will the Hon. C. B. Mehta rise to the occasion and see that no red-tapism comes in the way of Government encouraging the Indigenous industries.

Trade Unionism.

Trade Unionism is quite a new force in this land and it should therefore guard against the pit-falls which have been already experienced in the West where it has been going on for a long time past. One of the rights of Trade Unions is not to allow men who are not their members to take up employment in those factories or works where Trade Unionism is supreme. President Hardinge, in his speech recently delivered in his own town, Marion, Ohio, on the occasion of the Independence Day, referred to some of the evils arising from this, and emphasised pointedly that "a free American had the right to labour without any other's leave," and that "it would be no less an abridgment to deny men bargaining collectively."

"In the war we give all we possess, all our lives, all our resources, everything to make sure our national survival. Our preservation in peace is no less important. It calls for every patriotic offerings, because dangers from within are more difficult to meet than the alien enemy.

My one outstanding conviction after 16 months in the Presidency, is that the greatest traitor to the country is he who appeals to prejudice and inflames passion, when sober judgment and honest speech are so necessary to firmly established tranquility and security."

British Empire Exhibition.

Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, speaking recently at the meeting convened to protest against the disabilities of Indians in South Africa, East Africa, Kenya, etc., urged that India should not participate in the British Empire Exhibition if these disabilities were not removed. It has been pointed out in some quarters that the Exhibition is intenderd only as a business affair to promote the trade and industries of the Empire. This is not the only idea of this Exhibition, but the main ideas is to show to the world that the Empire is as strong in peace and united as it was during the War. This interpretation is strengthened by the words of Col. Amery, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, who has taken a great deal of interest in these Empire movement. The ideal is according to him "to bring home to the eyes and the imagination of the millions of our people abroad, general conception of the nature of the British Empire and of its possibilities of development" and to foster "the idea of Empire developments as not only an immense facility of them in itself but as the true and only effective solution of the economic crisis which confronts us in this post-war period." These words clearly mean that India should be used as she was used during the war to show the might and brilliancy of the Empire and to avert the economic crisis which has overtaken the United Kingdom. It is for the Legislative Assembly to say if they wish India to play this part now in view not only of the disabilities inflicted upon Indians in the Colonies but also in view of the Premier's speech which contemplated a position not higher than that of a mere dependency for this country.

Postal Rates.

We learn from the "Daily Telegraph" that on comparing the period of 1st April 1922 to 17th June 1922, with the corresponding period of last year the Post Office revenue has increased by two million pounds. If this increase is sustained at the same ratio throughout the fiscal year 1922-23 the increased yearly revenue will amount to £13 millions. This big increase in the revenue following upon the reduction in Postal rates in response to the numerous protests made by commercial Associations in the United Kingdom should serve as an object-lesson to the Finance Department of the Government of India at the time of the next Budget. The Postal rates were increased this time to meet the heavy financial deficits. It appears most probable that these increases in Postal rates will not be effective in getting the contemplated revenue for the Government. Postal and railway rates should be handled very carefully as, if they exceed, a particular limit of the revenue instead of showing any increase will show a heavy decrease. It is an irony of the times, however, that while the United Kingdom with a heavy national debt and faced with an economic crisis of a great magnitude can yet muster up courage to reduce Postal, telephone, and even railway rates, the Government of India have raised all these rates and allowed telephone rates to be also increased!

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 15th

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		7,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" Sales of East Indian		50
" Import		—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—		
Mid. American Spot limited demand		12 33
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakel		17 28
New York, 11 a.m.	Oct.	20 55
(As known in Liverpool at	Jan.	20 41
closing time.)	Mar.	20 42
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	20 15
	Jan.	20 00

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 17th

Months.	To-day's price
August	—
September	—
Oct.	11 41
November	11 33
December	—
January	11 29
February	—
March	11 27
April	—
May	11 22
June	—
July	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 15th

Months.	To-day's Price.
August	11 81
Sept.	11 73
Oct.	11 63
Nov.	11 53
Dec.	11 03
Jan.	11 47
Feb.	11 44
Mar.	11 43
April	11 39
May	11 35
June	11 28
July	11 22

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 15th

Months.	To-day's price
Aug.	16 35
Sept.	16 25
Oct.	16 30
Nov.	16 40
Dec.	16 45
Jan.	16 55
Feb.	16 60
Mar.	16 65
April	16 70
May	16 75

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 15th

E. G. Bengal		7 50
" "	Fully Good	7 90
" "	Fine	8 30
" "	No. 1 Comre Good	9 20
" "	" Fully Good	9 60
" "	" Fine	10 00
E. G. Broach	Good	10 10
" "	Fully Good	10 50
" "	Fine	10 90
E. G. Scinde	Good,	7 40
" "	Fully Good	7 80
" "	Fine	8 20

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 14th

Spot Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
" Exports to Great Britain	6,000
" " to Continent	4,000
Stocks at New York July	—
" " " Oct.	20 28
" " " Dec.	20 22
" " " Jan.	20 12
" " " Mar.	20 18
" Cotton, at New York	20 50
" " at New Orleans	20 50
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	0 80
" " at New Orleans Jan.	19 62
Sales Bio Office (No. 7 quality)	9 15/16
Drafts and Bills	—
Over Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	68 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 15th

	Oct.	20 56
	Dec	20 60
Futures at New York,	Jan	20 47
	Mar	20 50

Liverpool, Aug. 15th

	July	11 63
	Oct.	11 47
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.G. Liverpool	Jan.	11 43
	Mar.	11 35

London, Aug. 15th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/2 53/32 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4/12/4 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 15th

Rates 3%	59 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	35
" " 2 months hence	34 7/8

Closing Tone of silver :—China bought sold. Quiet, India sold.

Interest day to day loans	2
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 p/c. since 1 th ultimo.	3

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 15th.

WHEAT.

Ontario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	47/6
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	46/6
Australian 62 lbs. July	51/6

Tone :—Dull.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/4
Hongkong	£ 119
National	£ 44
P & O Banking Corp.	£ 14
Eastern Bank	£ 5

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore real Bold Aug-Sept. Sellers	£ 17 3/4
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept Sellers	£ 16 4/4

Tone of Rapeseed :— Dull,

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug Nominal	£ 21 1/2

Tone of Linseed :—

Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Aug-Sept. Value	£ 8 1/4
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£ 18 1/8
Linseed Argentine Aug-Sept. Sellers	£ 18

Tone :—Poor demand.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	66 1/2
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	64
Copper Braziers	84
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	24 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 89 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 90 1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 7/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 53 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	58 3/4
7 p c. Indian Loan	£ 118

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Aug.	10 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Value	7 1/4
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	20

Tone :—Dull Easier.

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 13/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug-Sept. Sellers	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Sellers	21/6
Do. Do. Oct.-Dec. Sellers	21/0
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug-Sept. Sellers	22/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug-Sept. Sellers	22/3

Tone :—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Aug. 16.

A further drop of 58 points was reported in New York futures on the 14th instant. The market declined on selling by local traders on reports of rains in Texas. Yesterday Reuter reported 34 points higher in New York futures. The advance was due to better spot demand and short covering. It is difficult at present to give any definite opinion of the market regarding opperations in new crops. On one side there is possibility of serious mage to the crop by boll-weevils and unfavourable weather which means a bullish factor; while on the other hand the unfavouraole financial and political outlook on the Continent means a bearish factor. According to the present state the outlook therefore, seems rather bearish, but we would recommend our friends to be very cautious before operating

The Marwari Bazar and the markets at Colaba are closed today owing to a Hindu holiday.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p m. on 15th August 1922.

Cotton	3805 Bs.
Wheat	2025 Cwts.
Linseed	12 2 "
Rape, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	765 "
Poppyseed	1052 "
Groundnuts	1135 "
Castorseed	2176 "
Rice	1635 "
Myrabolams	1214 "
Cottonseed	4533 "
Mowrseed	162 "
Grass	339 "
Juwar	781 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajra	3806 "
Coal	6984 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 16th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 10/32
Bank Demand	1-3 5/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-3 27/32
Fcc Demand	355
American Dollars	345
Honkong Dollars	200
Shanghai	269
Japan	164
Singapore	179 1/2

Market Steady.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Aug. 16.

The quotations are :—
Healds, Rs. 2-5 steady.
Reeds, As. 5 firm.
Roller Cloth, Rs. 9-8.
Roller Skins, Rs. 75 English.
Pickers No. 4, Rs. 70 English.
Picking Bands, Rs. 2-5.
Sizing Flannel, Rs. 5 Twill.
Card Cans, Rs. 5 steel.
Weft Grates, Rs. 30.
Shed Rods, As. 6.
Slubbings, Rs. 33 Japanese.
Rovings, Rs. 31 Japanese.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Aug. 16.

The prices have kept almost unchanged. There was some demand for Epsom Salt and Magnesium Chloride, though the prices have kept very low. Brown Sugar Lead, Bichromate of Soda and Potash, and Aniline Salt have been poor in demand. Zinc Chloride kept steady at Rs. 22. Litharge and Sodium Sulphide have nothing further of importance. The quotations from Germany have been maintained at the same low level.

COLOUR MARKET.

Aug. 16.

Quotations :—
Congo Red, Rs. 1-8 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 9-10 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine, Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta Purpurine, Rs. 4-4 per lb.
Victoria Blue, Rs. 6-8 per lb.
Sulphur Black, Rs. 1-8 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 6 per lb.
Malachite Green, Rs. 8-9 per lb.
Auramine, Rs. 4-8 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals, Rs. 2-8 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals, Rs. 1-8 per lb.

(For other Commercial see page 4.)

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

Disturbance in north of Bay has developed into storm apparently of slight intensity which is only moving very slowly North Westwards. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Konkan, Malabar and north Madras coast and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Hyderabad, Mysore, and Madras Deccan. A few falls occured in Upper Burma, United Provinces, Gujarat, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and south east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Moulmein, Akayab, False Point one inch, Cuttack three, Daltonganj one and a half, Gorakhpur two, Simla one, Mangalore four, Calicut one, Cochin one and a half, Mercara two and Gopalpur six.

Forecast:—Extension in Central Provinces and submontane Panjab.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 16th Aug, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 16th Aug.	
			1921.	1920.
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.00	59.73	69.96	33.56
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.02	54.94	72.12	38.79
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0.07	55.92	65.64	38.02
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.19	60.14	70.91	38.48
Kamp & Co., (Cambalia Hill)	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Aug. 15th.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 12 a.m. 6 p.m. & 9 p.m. and 12 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches		29.732
Temperature of Air	Degrees	79 7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	75.
Dew Point	"	73 8
Relative humidity of Air		0 822
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	8 6
Maximum temperature of Air	"	84 2
Minimum do do	"	75 4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.	
Movement of Wind do	miles.	274
Fall of Rain	inches	0.20
Total fall during month	"	2 10
Do. do. Year	"	59 73
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 16th Aug.		0.0

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft in
Th.	17	m 5 45	24 3	17	m 11 45	21 2
		5 84a	24 6			
F.	18	m 7 8	24 7	18	m 0 15	18 4
		6 34a	24 5		1 17a	21 2
S.	19	m 8 30	25 5	19	m 1 30	17 9
		7 54a	24 10		2 27a	20 5
S.	20	m 9 20	26 7	20	m 2 30	16 11
		9 12a	25 9		3 25a	19 4
M.	21	m 10 15	27 8	21	m 3 25	16 1
		10 6a	26 10		4 13a	18 1
Tu.	22	m 10 57	28 9	22	m 4 16	16 3
		10 58a	27 10		4 57a	16 11
W.	23	m 4 36	24 5	23	m 10 15	20 9
		4 12a	24 11		11 0a	18 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Aug. 17 (Thursday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6m.
" 18 (Friday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 9m.
" 19 (Saturday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9m
" 20 (Sunday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
" 21 (Monday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
" 22 (Tuesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7m.
" 23 (Wednesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6m.

Phases of the moon.—Last Quarter, Aug. 16th, 2h. 15-8m. a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 2h. 4-0m. a.m.; First Quarter, 29th. 7h, 24-9m. p.m.; Full Moon, Sept. 6th, 1h. 17-2m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 16th August 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Rawalpindi and Multan and moderately clouded at other stations. Humidity is in defect except at Multan where it is normal. Mean temperature was higher than usual in the north and east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Jhansi and heavily clouded elsewhere. Temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.31 inches of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in slight defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.15 inches of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Neemuch humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar report 0.45 inches, 0.46 and 0.60 inches of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Ratnagiri humidity is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona, Aurangabad and Hyderabad received rain amounting to 0.19 inches, 0.12 inches and 0.15 inches respectively. Skies are in general moderately clouded and at Nizamabad himidity is in defect and day temperature was higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been more active and has given nearly general rain on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Hyderabad and a few falls in the Bombay Deccan, south Gujarat, south-west Rajputana and on the north Madras coast. Mangalore had a heavy fall of 3.65 inches; other falls exceeding an inch amounting to 1.21 inches at Calucut and 1.31 inches at Cochin. Humidity remains in defect in the north and east Punjab and most of the Central Provinces and temperature continued higher than usual in the extreme north.

Forfcast.—An extension of rain is likely into the Central Provinces and in the north-east of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic summary for the 15th August 1922.

The disturbance in the north of the Bay has developed slightly further and the Bombay monsoon is reviving in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota-Nagpur, the Punjab and the Kumoan hills, the Konkan, Malabar, south Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Mysore, and south-east Madras. A few falls have tlso occured in Gujarat.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point three inches; Mergui, Moulmein, Jalpaiguri one and a half; Darjeeling one; Balasore three; Naya-Dumka one, and Cochin, Mercara one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH OF AUG. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire'	—	—	—	..	0	0
Do. 15th	95	84	75	..	0	0
Jask	97.2	88.1	80	..	0	—0.03
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 15th	93	87.0	82	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.2	85.1	67	..	0 82	—3.01
Rawalpindi	10-.	84.5	53	..	8.62	—5.93
Lahore	104.2	85 4	50	..	4.84	—5 0
Hissar	101.0	81.2	56	..	7.25	—0.39
Ambala	98.7	81.8	77	..	22.20	+0.66
Delhi	96.4	80.4	61	..	12 14	—3.00
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	91 4	80 0	71	..	14.84	—0.65
Mainpuri	97.8	79 0	66	..	26.53	+12.07
Jhanso	93 4	72 3	75	..	22.18	+0.08
Cawnpore	91 0	81.5	84	..	28.88	+10.0
Allahabad	90.8	79.4	88	..	26.64	+6.91
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad	102.9	80.9	67	..	0	—1.95
Karachi	86.0	80.0	78	..	0.20	—4.93
Ajmer	97.8	76.2	73	..	8.23	—4.08
Jalpur'	91.5	74.1	69	..	10.79	—3.05
Kotah	91.2	7.0	69	..	14.47	—1.78
Mouut Abu	89.0	72 9	10.0	0.31	25.39	—13.50
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.0	75.4	67	..	4.82	—5.69
Dwarka	86.2	79.0	80	..	4.96	—5.15
Veraval	81.1	78 0	84	0 06	4.80	—.78
Rajkot	90 8	73.0	85	..	7.02	—11.60
Bhavnagar Para	88.8	76.4	76	..	9.20	—5.35
Surat	84.7	77.4	78	0.15	29.40	—0.47
Ahmedabad	..	78.3	80	..	20.44	—1.35
Deesa	90.2	76.1	82	..	17.41	+1.64
Neemuch	85.9	71.9	74	..	22.98	+6.36
Indore	83.1	72.1	84	..	18.30	—1.15
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	85.8	74 5	77	..	33.02	—2.21
Saugor	86.0	71.2	81	..	31.66	+3.37
Hosangabad	86.1	71.8	86	..	23 96	—5.88
Khandwa	85.4	74.3	74	..	8.16	—9.06
Akola	86.9	78.9	69	..	23.31	+5.51
Amroto'	87.7	73.8	74	..	19.11	+0.15
Nagpur	90.6	75.5	68	..	19.99	—.97
Chanda	90.6	78.0	70	..	26.90	—4.30
Raipur	89.7	77.1	67	..	28.83	—1.41
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84 2	7.2	80	..	59.73	+7.88
Ratnagirl	82.3	74.0	78	0 45	83.90	+9.05
Marmugao	91.1	74.7	91	0.46	74.47	+1.79
Karwar'	82.1	75 0	85	0.60	85.08	—5.18
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.7	71 4	73	0.02	8.33	—2.86
Ahmednagar	84.7	68.1	7-	..	7.61	—2.60
Poona	79.8	68.1	9b	0.90	1 41	—3.41
Sholapur	89 7	71 3	77	0.01	11.57	+0.12
Bijapur'	84 9	70.1	81	..	4.43	—2.65
Belgaum'	72.5	68 0	94	0 07	82.22	+0.32
Aurangabad'	86 8	67.8	80	0.12	15.57	+0.85
Nizamabad (Indur)	91.9	74.3	64	..	12.51	—8.85
Hyderabad	85.8	71 2	81	0.15	7.39	—7.27
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.7	72.2	96	3 65	95.64	+7.52
Calicat	80.6	72.1	97	21	89.12	+13.45
Cochin	83.7	73.1	90	1 31	85.25	+5.92
Colombo	85.3	77.4	83	..	13.12	—1.77
MADRAS EXCUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	31.1	74 0	90	0.50	9.47	—4.86
Bellary	8.	72.9	67	0.05	0.77	—4.21
Cuddapah	86.4	73.7	83	0.46	5.46	—4.37
Madras	93.2	77 0	60	0 03	6.69	—1.49
Bangalore	79.5	65 0	85	0.02	7.12	—2.88
Coimbatore	8.	70.8	84	..	3.45	—0.35
Trichinopoly	9.	78.0	59	..	1.80	—2.23
Negapatam	9.	7.8	0c	..	4.70	—0.97

RED CROSS FUND.

ITS OBJECTS.

It appears that there are some misunderstandings about the aims of the Red Cross Society and the purposes for which the Red Cross Fund is being raised. The Hon. Secretary has sent us the following explanations about the Society and the purposes for which the fund is being raised:—

(1) The Society is Civil as well as Military and by far the major portion of any funds collected will be devoted to Civil purposes, particularly, Hospitals, Nursing Institutions and in the relief of distress generally.

(2) Roughly about two-thirds will go for Indian purposes and one-third for European.

(3) The money collected in each District will go entirely to that District.

(4) A large sum of the money which it is hoped to collect as the outcome of the Red Cross Week will be utilized at once and will not be capitalised.

BOMBAY RED CROSS WEEK.

The following additional subscriptions have been received by the Red Cross Week:—

Exemption Passes (Rs. 500 each) have very kindly been taken out by Messrs. A. F. Hood and E. J. Bunbury.

Seth Naginlal Magganlal Rs. 1,000; Seth Hukmichand Rambhagat Rs. 500; Seth Lalbhai Tricumlal Rs. 500; H. H. the Nawab of Junagad Rs. 500; Sir T. Nariman, one of the Trustees of N. J. Wadia Charity Fund, Rs. 500; Mr. Pirojshaw Vakharia Rs. 400; Jehangir Vakil Mills Rs. 400; H. H. the Raja of Jawhar Rs. 250; City of Ahmedabad Mills Rs. 250; Maneklal Harilal Mills Rs. 250; Hathising and Javeri Mills Rs. 250; National Mills Rs. 250; Messrs. Jiwan and Son Rs. 200; Mr. E. R. Khairaj Rs. 200; Lightfoot Refrigeration Co. Rs. 200; H. H. the Chief of Phalton Rs. 200; Sale of goods per Mrs. Bulkley Rs. 25; The Pioneer Magnesia Works Rs. 150; Messrs. John Dickinson and Co. Rs. 150; Industrial Mills Rs. 150; Messrs. Patel Bros. Rs. 101; Mr. J. A. Wadia Rs. 100; Mr. K. C. Murray Rs. 50; Messrs. Devereux and Co. Rs. 50; Messrs. Hollis and Co. Rs. 50; Messrs. Mahler and Co. Rs. 50; Messrs. Claridge and Co. Rs. 50; Messrs. Spencer and Co. Rs. 50; Mr. F. Knight Rs. 50; The Chief Saheb of Kurundwad Rs. 50; Sir D. E. Wacha Rs. 25; Khan Bahadur Cowasji Dhunjibhoy of Bulsar Rs. 500; The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., Rs. 300; Messrs. Langley and Co. Rs. 250; Dr. F. B. Ambler Rs. 30.

Mrs. C. E. Randle (Baroda)—Indian Silver Tea Set and other articles.

Mrs. Martin (Baroda)—Indian Silver Tray, Cups and other articles.

Messrs. Rose and Co.—Gramophone.

Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co.—Materials and Garments.

Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co.—Materials.

Messrs. The Gramophone Co., Ltd.—Gramophone (value Rs. 200).

Messrs. Hoar and Co.—Materials.

TATA IRON & STEEL CO. LTD.

LAST YEAR'S PROGRESS.

The fifteen ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on Thursday, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR 1921-22.

The Directors' report for the year ending 31st March, 1922, states among other things the following:—

As the new ordinary and deferred shares are not entitled to participate in any profits earned prior to 30th June 1921, two profit and loss statements have been prepared, one for three months ending 30th June 1921 and the other for nine months ending 31st March, 1922.

Accounts for three months ending 30th June, 1921::—

The Company's net profit during this period amounted to Rs. 23,49,893-4-9; which, with the sum of Rs. 3,54,693-8-6; brought forward from last year's account, makes a total of Rs. 27,04,586-13-3; to this has been added a sum of Rs. 1,10,699-6-0; being the Managing Agents' Commission for the three months, which they have foregone. This makes a total of Rs. 28,15,286-3-3.

The directors have resolved to close this account by making the following appropriations:—

To depreciation fund account, Rs. 19,00,000; to provision for income-tax and super-tax for the three months, Rs. 2,12,261-3-3; to payment of a dividend on first preference shares for three months ending 30th June, 1921, at the rate of Rs. 2-4-0 per share i.e., at 6 per cent. per annum, amounting to Rs. 1,12,500; to payment of a dividend on second preference shares for the three months ending 30th June 1921, at the rate of Re. 0-13-6 per share, i.e., at 7½ per cent. per annum on the paid up capital, amounting to Rs. 5,90,625; Rs. 28,15,386-3-3.

Accounts for nine months ending 31st March, 1922.

The Company's net profit during this period amounted to Rs. 64,87,571-15-8; the following sums amounting to Rs. 29,50,000 have been appropriated from this profit:—To depreciation fund account, Rs. 26,00,000; to provision for income-tax and super-tax for the nine months, Rs. 3,50,000—Rs. 29.50,000; leaving Rs. 35,37,571-15-8.

Out of which the directors recommend a dividend on first preference shares for the nine months ending 31st March, 1922, at the rate of Rs. 6-12-0 per share, i.e., at 6 per cent. per annum amounting to Rs. 3,37,500; and a dividend on second preference shares for the nine months ending 31st March 1922 at the rate of Rs. 3-13-0 per share, i.e., at 7½ per cent. per annum on the paid up capital amounting to Rs. 26,68,750; making a total of Rs. 30,06,250; this leaves a sum of Rs. 5,31,321-15-8; which amount the directors recommend should be carried forward.

(Out of the dividends on first and second preference shares income-tax will have to be deducted).

The total daily average number of employees at the works was 26,179 compared with 25,221 in the previous year, exclusive of contractors' labour.

We have been free during the year from any serious labour disturbance at Jamshedpur or the Ore Mines and Dolomite Quarries, although at the latter places the labour remained away from the Camps longer than usual after the harvesting owing to the excellent crop. The despatches of Iron Ore and Dolomite were therefore for a time a source of anxiety but the outstanding features during the year were the disturbed labour conditions in the coal-fields, the strikes on the East Indian Railway and the inadequacy of transportation facilities for getting our full coal supplies to the Steel Works. During periods of acute shortage the Steel Works were operated almost entirely on coal received from its own Collieries and this has proved the wisdom of the Company's policy in securing and developing its own coal properties. The strikes on the East Indian Railway, particularly the last one which commenced early in February and lasted until the middle of April, interfered seriously with supplies of materials other than coal, notably bricks from Kumardhubi required for the construction of the new Coke Ovens. The general effect of the strike on our construction programme was to hold up progress in several departments, but on the majority of the projects, we were able to continue without any prolonged interruption.

Throughout the year the Evence Coppee Coke Ovens and the Koppers Bye-Product Coke Ovens have been in continuous operation. Owing to the delay in the completion of the Wilputte Coke Ovens it was found necessary when our coke stocks became exhausted to re-start the Drag Coke Ovens.

None of the blast furnaces were taken off during the year and an increased output of pig iron was obtained.

In the open hearth department also the production increased there having been no stoppages throughout the year.

The tonnage of finished product rolled in the Rail and Structural and Bar Mills was 125,871 tons as compared with 122,237 tons in the previous year.

GREATER EXTENSIONS.

In April 1921, the construction work of the greater extensions was placed under the direct control of the General Manager. A full account of the programme was given in last year's report and we are glad to say that very considerable progress has been made during the year. Providing Railway facilities permit of the increased quantities of raw materials being delivered into the Steel Works, it is hoped to start up two batteries of the New Wilputte Coke Ovens about September next thus enabling us to blow in one of the large new Blast Furnaces. This furnace is estimated to make 500 tons of pig iron per day. An effort is also being made to get ready for September one of the two Open Hearth Tilting Furnaces. It is proposed to operate this furnace as a stationary furnace producing about 3,000 tons of Steel Ingots monthly, until such time as the Bessemer Converters and second Open Hearth Furnace are ready to operate on the Duplex System. Every effort is being made to get the 3rd Battery of Wilputte Coke Ovens ready for operation in 9 to 12 months after the first two batteries are lit, and by the time the 3rd battery is completed, we hope to have the fifth Blast Furnace ready to be blown in. Our programme is then to complte the Duplex Steel Plant and this we hope to do by September 1923. The completion of the various mills will then follow and by the end of 1923, we hope to have the Blooming, New Rail, and Structural Mill, Continuous Sheet Bar and Billet Mill, Merchant Mill and Sheet Mill all ready for operation.

JAMSHEDPUR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Twenty-three students have been admitted to the Institute which was opened on the 1st November. The Staff at present consists of Director, an Assistant Director, two Demonstrators, a Head Clerk and a Librarian. The students came from the following provinces of India:—

Bihar and Orissa 8, Bengal 5, United Provinces 1, Madras 1, Central Provinces 1, Punjab 3, and Mysore 4, total 23.

The Institute is housed in a building situated about ¾ of a mile from the Works. The Government of Bihar and Orissa in addition to an initial grant of Rs. I lac. are contributing Rs. 25,000 per annum. The Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore contribute annually Rs. 4,800 for training two of their students. Separate Labboratories have been equiped for Mechanical Testing, Chemical Analysis, Pyrometry, Calormetry, etc., and Metallography. These were ready on December 1st.

The administration of the Schools provided by the Company for the children of its workmen was generally satisfactory.

Night classes for Mechanical Drawing and Technical work are very popular and during the year a Hindi class was opened at the suggestion of the Director of Industries. The number on the rolls is now over 200 with a very high percentage of attendance.

Classes for teachers were continued during the year and seventy-five per cent of the Teachers are now qualified.

WELFARE.

It is impossible to describe in detail and within the limits of this report all that is being done at the Works for the comfort and welfare of the large labour force which we employ. The Cloth and Grain Stores were open during the year and have proved useful in reducing local prices to a reasonable level. Loans to the extent of Rs. 46,000 have been advanced to employees for the building of houses, the only bad debt incured to date being one for Rs. 16. Motor busses, taxis, football fields, dramatic societies, rest houses, an asylum for beggars, facilities for changing money, post offices, burial grounds, and a charitable organisation are all part of the manifold activities of the rapidly growing town.

The administration of the Town and Town Engineering Departments during the year was satisfactory and adequate accommodation is being provided for the new labour required for the increased plant. New markets have been opened and the new water works and sewerage system are approaching completion. Pure milk is being supplied to the town from the dairy farm

The co-operative moment has made big strines during the year. There are now 45 societies including a General Co-operative Credit Society with loans to the value of over Rs. 50,000 and we look forward to the establishment of a Co-operative Savings Bank and a Building Society.

Owing to the steady increase in the population of Jamshedpur resulting in an increased pressure on the present Hospital, it was found necessary in additon to the branch dispensary in G. Town to open other branch dispensaries in L. Town and Tatanagar, the Tatanagar dispensary being the one taken over from the Burma Corporation. That these branch dispensaries have been a great advantage to the public will be evident from the statistics of patients attending the various dispensaries, (at which the total attendance was 470,296).

There are 40 beds in the present Hospital and dhring the year 1,151 in-patients were treated.

SUBSIDIARIES.

The Subsidiary Companies with whom we had been negotiating for the development of subordinate industries depending on our Works for the supply of raw materials have made considerable progress during the year. The Calcutta Monineth Works, Limited, is in full operation and is manufacturing, besides Jute Mill Machinery, iron castings for other purposes. The Tinplate Company of India Limited, expects to commence the manufacture of tinplates in October 1922.

The Agricultural Implements Company, Limited, have completed their construction. The buildings and machinery are completed and the Company will begin to manufacture shortly. The Enameled Ironware Limited and The Indian Steel Wire Products Limited are erecting the plant and expect to commence manufacturing during this year. The Indian Enfield Cable Company, Limited, which proposes to manufacture electric cables, and the Peninsular Locomotive Company, Limited, which has been strated this year for manufacturing locomotives, are also busy with the construction of their Works. We have every reason to expect that these and other industries established at Jamshedpur will use our steel in ever increasing quantities.

GENERAL.

You will expect a statement from your Directors as to the financial results of last year's working and the prospects for the future. The past year has been one of the worst through which the Iron and Steel Trade of the world has passed and many of the largest and most successful of the great Steel corporations of America and Europe suffered heavy losses. Prices have dropped steadily from the high level reached after the war, costs have increased. The difference between to-day's prices of British Standard beams imported into India and those prevailing in 1920-21 is Rs. 165 per ton. On the other hand in the last two years the cost of labour has increased by 50 per cent and the cost of coal by 67 per cent and it takes 4 tons of coal to make 1 ton of finished steel.

We are doing everything that is possible to reduce costs and to increase production in order to meet the falling prices. We have hurried on the completion of the Extensions and our hopes and expectations for these are fully detailed in this report. That is how we propose to meet the general situation and we have no doubt that we shall meet it successfully, more especially if adequate protection is assured to the industry by Government. With regard to our particular difficulties we have provided the fresh capital required by the issue of a debenture loan of 4,000,000 pound sterling at 7 per cent (inclusive of the existing Debenture Loan) out of which 2,000,000 pounds debentures have been sold in London. We have retained the balance of the issue for subsequent sale as money may be needed.

With regard to the Railway contracts we have represented the inadequate price to Government who have very fairy agreed to increase the contract price for last year and the year. The other Railways are not treating us with the same fairness but we are still negotiating with them. We have repeatedly asked them to make a full investigation of our costs for themselves as Government have done and we still hope that by doing so they will satisfy themselves as to the justice of our claim and will concede this.

Your Directors while regretting that they are not in a position to declare a dividend on the Ordinary Shares feel that there is no cause for anxiety. The conditions of the year were most unfavourable but in spite of them the profits of the Company after deducting expense and debenture interest were sufficient to enable the Company to pay the heavy interest charges on the New Capital and were entirely earned by the small plant without the increased production for which the new capital will provide. We hope that important sections of the new and larger plant will come into operation in September of this year and by the end of next year we shall be working the whole plant which is to give us a total production nearly three times as large as what we have at present. Your Directors have no doubt of the ultimate success of their plans which are now on the point of coming to fruition. In comparison with the results in other countries we think that we may consider ourselves very successful in the results of the past year.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Aug. 16.

The Bullion market is closed to-day.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 17/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 9/16.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 5/8.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 27/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 11/16.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 23/32.
Tone of Exchange—Steady market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 356.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 376.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 366.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 164¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 160.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 200.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 269.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 179¼.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 345.
London gold ready—sh. 92-4.
London silver ready—d. 35
London silver forward—d. 34-14.
Tone of silver—Steady, India and China bought.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 4.46-7/8.
French Exchange, Frcs 55.50.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 23.40.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 58.50.
Italian Exchange, Liras 97.70.
German Exchange, Mrks 4600.
Prague Exchange, Krons 179.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 57-8.
5 per cent War Loan, 83.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 101.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930, 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103-8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.
The Share Market is closed to-day.

LATE PROF. PATWARDHAN.

PORTRAIT UNVEILED IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 14.

A full size oil-portrait of the late Principal W. B. Patwardhan was unveiled this evening in the Amphi-theatre, Fergusson College on behalf of the C. P. and Berar Student's Association. The Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye presided on the occasion.

Dr. Paranjpye after unveiling the portrait dwelt at length on the life of Mr. Patwardhan. Referring to the intellectual abilities of the late Principal, he said that his death caused a great loss to the Marathi literature. Mr. Patwardhan was the disciple of the great social reformer—Mr. Agarkar. Concluding he said the life of Mr. Patwardhan would ever serve as a fountain inspiration to younger generations.

The oil-portrait is the work of the artist Mr. M. K. Gokhale. The facial expression reminds the on-looker of Mr. Patwardhan's joyful smile. The portrait is an excellent piece of art.

WHEAT CROPS OVERSEAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

The latest information which has reached the Government of India shows the position and prospects of the wheat crops overseas is extremely interesting. The yield in 1922 of wheat crops in a group of countries representing about one half of the northern hemisphere was 39.5 million metric tons, exclusive of Russia. Compared with the production of the group of countries in 1921 (36 a million tons) there is an increase of 7 per cent. This increase is entirely due to the large crop in British India which surpassed that of 1921 by 3.3 million tons. In the United States the forecast is for a wheat crop slightly superior by 3 per cent. to the previous harvest 22.2 million tons, as compared with 21.6 in 1921. On the other hand the European estimates of production are decidedly below those of 1922. As regards the few countries which have furnished the data Belgium, Bulgaria, Spain, Finland, Greece, Hungary and Poland give an aggregate of 7.2 millions tons in 1922 against their returns of 8.2 million in 1921.

The position in other countries may be summarised as follows:—The June rains have somewhat improved conditions for the wheat crop in France, Italy and Czechoslovakia, while the position is fairly good in Bulgaria, Rumania and the Serb-Croat-Slovene state. The condition of the Canadian wheat crop is reported as generally favourable apart from some injury by strong winds and hailstorms.

THEFT OF GOLD THREAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

The local police are investigating a case of theft of gold thread valued about ten thousand rupees. A case declared as containing gold thread was despatched by a Bombay firm to a local firm but when opened on arrival was found to contain only some packing material which appeared to have been tampered with.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 16.

S S Binfield, Fee, Rangoon.

S S Tamba Maru, Wade, Kobe.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Hermes, Moll, Singapore.

S S Algic, Alsen, New York.

S S Bankura, Robinson, Busreh.

S S Maur, Swansen, Bangkok.

S S Foyle, Jones, Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Olympia for Liverpool.

Steamer Mulbera for Antwerp.

Steamer Fruth for Calcutta.

S S Binfield:—The B I S N Co's steamer Binfield, 3160 tons, Captain C H Fee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and timber.

S S Tamba Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tamba Maru, 3570 tons, Captain N Wade, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Algic:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Algic, 3373 tons, Captain C Alsen, will sail today from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bankura, 1905 tons, Captain T A Robinson, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 16.

S S Kashgar for London:—1 package brassware, 1 package printed books, 3 packages Ind woollen carpets, Grindlay and Co; 30 bales hemp, S Hormusji and Co; 30 cwts Ind casein, The Napier Dairy; 1280 cwts Ind bonemeal, Hollingshurst and Co Ltd; 17 bales woollen carpets, Grindlay and Co; 2 cases plough parts, D Stratton and Co; 800 pieces cow calf hides tanned, R Allmahamed; 5000 pieces goat skins, M Ladua; 68 bags gum, J Moolchand; 43 cases bristles, I A Begbie and Co; 11 bales Persian woollen carpets, M Mulin and Co; 3 bison heads, B B Trading Corporation Ltd; 22½ cwts fish manure, E Moledina; 3 empty cylinders, Coutts and Co; 39 cwts bees wax, R Bhangi; 4156 cwts 11019 cwts crystalised beet sugar, Ralli Bros; 315 cwts Indian chutney, F Nowroji; 340 pieces fox skin raw, M Mubin and Co; 60 cwts M O P shells, E Virjee and Co; 4 bundles lamb skin raw, K B H Kamibaksha and Sons; 2150 cwts lamb skin raw, H N Faizmomed; 80 lbs Ind pickles, 4½ cwts Ind brassware, T Cook and Sons; 6 cases dry casings, 2 cases wet casings, S M H Kadabaksh; 75 bundles lamb skin raw, M Mulin and Co.

S S Kashgar for Marseilles:—2 cases wooden carvings, King King and Co; 400 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 7591 cwts crystalised beet sugar, Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—51 bales wool raw, M Omersi; 78 bales wool raw, K Rikhabdas; 39 bales wool raw, The Bombay Co Ltd; 205 bales Ind cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Olympia for Glasgow:—6 casks whisky, Wise Robinson and Hughes.

S S Capri for Barcelona:—200 bales Indian cotton, Patel Bros; 200 bales Indian cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 283 bales Indian cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Capri for Genoa:—1200 bales manganese ore, King King and Co; 4000 cwts small linseed, 1000 bold linseed, The Orient Co Ltd; 2000 cwts rapeseed, 600 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Capri for Naples:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 2000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Mantola for Hamburg:—220 bales Indian cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co; 7 cases pig bristles, Grindlay and Co; 100 bales shund cotton, K Firoishah and Co; 330 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd; 4200 cwts Ind mowra seed, Ralli Bros.

J. J. HOSPITAL SCANDAL.

POONA CITY, Aug. 15.

It is understood that the Hon. Dr. Paranjpye is leaving for Bombay to-night where he

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Imperial Bank of India, Annual Genl. Meeting, Bank Street, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 18.

University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 19.

The s.s. Kashgar, with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Poona races: 4th Extra Meeting.

SUNDAY, August 20.

English Mail Steamer Plassy due at 8 a.m.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: 6-30, and Chefalo and Palermo at 9-30 p.m.

Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinees Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.

Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Local & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 45	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Express... ...	21 40	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail ...	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express ...	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 5

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail steamer Plassy with the outward mails of the 3rd instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Sunday next.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Chilka via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held today (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY RED CROSS WEEK.

338 feet of rupees have hitherto been collected in the scheme for raising the "mile of rupees" for the above week.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday morning, the 18th instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

Y. M. C. A.

There will be a public lecture on "Parsi Charities and Charity Organisations" by Professor P. A. Wadia in the Bowen Hall, Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road, Girgaum, to-day at 8 p.m.

DR. VELKAR'S RESIGNATION.

We understand that Dr. M. B. Velkar has vacated his seat of Hon. Secretary in the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

RASHTRIYA MAHAVIDYALAYA, BOMBAY.

The first lecture of the Higher Education-Extension Series arranged by the Rashtriya Mahavidyalaya, Bombay, will be delivered to-day at 6-30 p.m. in the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Shri Ram Hall by Mr. L. G. Khare of the National Medical College on "Individual and State." The lecture is open to the public and all are cordially invited.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU.

The second quarterly general meeting of this Chamber will be held in the Chamber's Office on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 2-20 p.m. (B. T.), i.e., 3 p.m. (S. T.), to receive the report of the work done by the Committee from 1st April 1922 to 30th June 1922.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION, BOMBAY.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohomed Khan, President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, will deliver a lecture on "Prophet Mahomed" in the hall of the Union at Chowpatty, on Saturday, 19th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The Hon. Justice Kajiji will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Secretary of the Gokhale Education Society hereby informs that Prof. M. M. Gidwani, M.A., S.T.C.D., who has recently given his resignation to his appointment in Elphinstone College, has agreed to work out his educational experiment in the Parel High School of the Gokhale Education Society and that a Committee consisting of Messrs. Lad, Donle, Gidwani and Kulkarni has been formed to carry on the experiment in that school which has a large number of children from the working classes.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Secretary of the Association writes:—The Office of the Young Men's Muslim Association has now been located at the Kassambhoy Mansion, 21, Ripon Road, near Parsi Statue, and those desirous of promoting religious, social, educational and economical interests of Muslims are earnestly requested to call at the Office and get their names registered. The President of the Association will be glad to see the intending members between 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. We hope, our brethren will give a generous response to our call.

SPINNING DEMONSTRATION ON GANDHI DAY.

Under the auspices of the Akhila Karnatak Sangha, Bombay, a 24-hour spinning demonstration, commencing at 6 a.m. on Gandhi Day (Friday, the 18th instant) and closing at 6 a.m. on Saturday, the 19th instant, will be held at Saraswat Building, Gamdevi. About 152 volunteers, of whom 70 will be ladies, are expected to take part in the demonstration, working by batches. Arrangements have been made to hold a Khadi Bazaar at the same place, which will be open throughout the day and night. The working of a newly-invented Charka, which does away with the handling of cotton while spinning, will be shown between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. on the 18th at the same place and there will be "Bhajan" and "Pinri" dance by children about the same hour.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

SUMMONS ON A RETIRED DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

In the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. J. N. Mody, of Messrs. Croft, Mody and Co., had filed complaint against Khan Bahadur Jacob B. Israel, retired Deputy Collector and 1st Class Magistrate, and his son Mr. Joseph for cheating and criminal breach of trust. The Magistrate had issued notices against the respondents to show cause why processes should not be issued.

Mr. Khurshed F. Nairman Pleader appeared for the complainant, and Messrs. D. B. Bining and R. J. Mody, Bar-at-Law, with Messrs. M. M. Kharbhari and Doctor, Pleaders, appeared for respondents to show cause.

It was alleged by the prosecution that about the beginning of 1920, the respondents approached the complainant in his office in Bombay, and represented that he had a very profitable and lucrative tannery and hide business, at Nandod in Rajpipla State, that the tannery and factory were worth a large sum and had bright prospects, and persuaded the complainant to advance from time to time large sums of money aggregating in all about Rs. 40,000 in a little over a year. The respondents had taken the applicant to Nandod, while the latter was on a tour in Gujarat for the purpose of his bone business, and showed a large tract of land and tanneries and had represented he would be the owner of that large tract and tanneries. After thus obtaining large sums of money, the respondents continued sending glowing accounts and obtained more sums. Ultimately, when after about two years there were no returns, the complainants pressed for accounts, and the respondents after some delay and hesitation submitted some accounts which the complainants alleged were false and fictitious. Subsequent inquiries showed that the representation made by the respondents were false and fictitious, the tanneries and factory were at that time in a tottering condition with large liabilities, the large tract of land shown by the respondents was only rented, and did not belong to the factory, and the object of the respondents was to get from the complainants amounts to free themselves and their relatives of the large amounts of liabilities that were due by them and their relatives. Out of Rs. 40,000 the complainants were able to receive about Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 33,000 were all misappropriated by the respondents. The complainants also charged them with criminal breach of trust in respect of various items and falsification of accounts. In March last the tannery and factory were attached by the State of Nandod and valued at Rs. 900, and the stock was worth about Rs. 1,000. Even after attachment and when business had stopped, it was alleged that the respondents had continued making false statements about the prosperous condition of the factory, and a short time before had written that it would in future fetch Rs. 50,000. After this discovery the complainants filed this complaint and charged the respondents with cheating, criminal breach of trust in respect of several items and falsification of accounts.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Binning for the respondents in showing cause why process should not issue argued that the respondents were in respectable position of life and respondent No. 1 was Deputy Collector and 1st Class Magistrate and, therefore, not likely to commit such frauds. The case was of a civil nature and the complainant should have gone to a Civil Court for the Dissolution of Partnership accounts because they were partners. The complainant was a businessman of experience and not likely to be deceived in the manner. He should have made proper inquiries before launching into it, and had been to Nandod and made personal inquiries. Even if exaggerated accounts were given, that would not amount to cheating, but might be a case for damages in a Civil Court. Then he dealt at great length with various items complained of, explaining each item, and stated it was an unfortunate case of *bona-fide* loss in genuine business and the complainant in his anxiety to recover the losses had rushed to a Criminal Court and stated that he would not mind if summonses were issued so that if it turned out to be a false complaint he might get the complainant fined.

Mr. Nairman, on behalf of the complainant, accepted the challenge and said that he was prepared to take the risk if Mr. Binning would allow the notice to be converted into a summons. However, the suggestion was not taken up. Mr. Nairman, on behalf of the complainant, argued that now when charged in the court, the respondents, for the first time, alleged that the business was a failure and losses were incurred although, till the last moment, they had continued to give very glowing accounts of the prosperity and success of the business. When they wanted money the business was represented to be prosperous, when accounts were asked for and they were charged it suited them to say the business was a failure Mr. Nairman then read several letters wherein the respondents had given glittering accounts of the success of the business. The respondent in this case had abused his supposed titled-position, and had used his Khan Bahadurship and First Class Magistracy as cloaks to cover his fraudulent intentions. If a man in the street had made such representations, Mr. Mody would certainly have never believed him and would not have been duped, but a Khan Bahadur and retired Magistrate would naturally inspire confidence. If the respondents were innocent, as they tried to make out, the proper course for them was to invite a thorough inquiry and then clear their character Instead of they were trying to stifle inquiry by applying for a discharge of the notice.

Mr. Nariman was then explaining several items of fraud when inquiries were postponed pending further inspection of books of account. Mr. Nairman contended that such exhaustive enquiry cannot be disposed off in the notice, and summons must issue and thorough investigations made.

The Court was of the opinion that so far as false representation about the value of the factory was concerned it appeared to be a civil matter for damages as the complainant should have made independent inquiries, but if a single item of defalcation and false entry was proved he would at once convert it into a summons.

Mr. Nairman contended that he would be able to convince the Court both of cheating and a breach of trust and false accounts.

SUMMONS ISSUED.

On Friday at the Mazagaon Police Court, when the case was proceeded with Mr. Karbhari pleader appeared for the accused.

Messrs. Fergusson and Company, chartered accountants' report was submitted to the Court which gave details of discrepancies in the account books.

His Worship after perusing the report altered the notice into a summons and postponed further hearing.

A CORRECTION.

Regarding a Reuter's message about import certificates for opium which appeared in our yesterday's issue, Reuter's Bombay Office has sent the following correct version:—

"The 'Daily News' praises the League for its accomplishment. The paper says that no doubt a certain degree of illicit traffic in opium will survive as it survived in the slave trade in the face of the international agreement; but it is an enormous moral gain that the countenance of Governments has been withdrawn from traffic and that condign punishment will hereafter follow its detection."

CORONER'S COURT.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. King concluded the enquiry regarding the death of Mrs. Sanerbai Pestonji Master, a Parsi lady, aged thirty-six, who met with a motor fatality at the Junction of Queen's and Charni Roads at 8-15 p.m. on the 8th instant, under the circumstances already reported in the "Bombay Chronicle."

Prosecuting Inspector W. K. Manker led the evidence. Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Bar.-at-Law, appeared on behalf of the husband of the deceased. Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar.-at-Law, watched the proceedings on behalf of the driver and the owner of the motor car.

Abdul Samad Ali, the driver of the car, was present at the enquiry.

Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Master, the husband of the deceased (recalled) said he had seen no other vehicles at the time the deceased was knocked down and there were no pedestrians.

Mr. Framroz Rustomji Javeri, residing opposite the Charni Road Station, said he walked with the deceased, her husband and others on the footpath on the east side of the road. They crossed Charni Road and went near Dr. Treasurywalla's dispensary. Then, they crossed the road up to the island in the middle of the road and stood on the island. Deceased was standing with her son Bomanji. She was near him, but on the road. Her husband and another child were near her. Five or six motor cars passed towards the Royal Opera House. Mr. Pestonji then crossed with the young child. A motor car was then coming from the Charni Road Station side. Witness, the deceased and Bomanji remained standing. The car came very fast. The deceased was still standing very close to the island. She had put a foot forward after Mr. Pestonji had crossed, but had not gone further. The car came very fast and the right front mudguard struck the deceased on the side and knocked her down on her back. She was dragged a few paces. The car did not stop at once, but went to the left and then went about twenty-five paces and stopped. There was nothing to prevent the driver of the car from going to the left before the deceased was knocked down. The suspected man was driving the car. No horn was sounded and no warning of any sort given by him. The island is oval and only one person can stand on either side of the lamp-post. Deceased was unconscious. Her husband and witness picked her up. No one came to their help except a Parsi gentleman, Mr. Manekji Cooper. There were two Mahomedans in the car.

Master Bomanji Master corroborated the above witness.

Inspector Chapman said he went to the place of occurrence at 10 p.m. and found broken glass and blood at the place of occurrence. There were marks as if something had been dragged about six paces from the island. Witness was shown where the car stopped. It was about twenty paces from where the deceased was apparently lying, and towards the left. He noticed wheel marks running to the extreme left from the middle of the road. The driver told witness that the brakes were out of order. Witness then sent for Mr. Jehangir R. Polishwalla from the Holborn Motor Works and he and witness made the driver go at a five-mile speed. He did so but could not stop till he went about six paces after jamming both brakes tightly. They then tried 15 miles an hour, but could not stop till the car went about fifteen or sixteen paces after both brakes had been jammed tightly.

VERDICT.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the death was due to injuries sustained by her having been knocked down by a motor car driven by Abdul Samad, in a rash and negligent manner.

A FATAL ASSAULT.

Jairam Changu, a Hindu, aged about twenty, residing in a room in a chawl in Princess Street, was suffering from fever and was in his room on the night of the 9th instant, when he was heard shouting "Let me go", at about 11 p.m. When people went into the room they found that he was assaulted by a man named Narayan who lived in the same room. Jairam died shortly after. Narayan had been behaving strangely and remained seated in the room after the assault. The body of Jairam was removed to the morgue and a post mortem examination held by Dr. Desai, Assistant to the Police Surgeon, showed that death was due to internal hoemorrhage from rupture of the spleen. The spleen was enlarged and soft.

An inquest was held on the body of Jairam when the jury returned a verdict of death from rupture of the spleen, due apparently to his having been assaulted by Narayan.

DEATH FROM CORROSIVE POISONING.

Dr. Rustomji Manekji Mistry, a medical practitioner, having his dispensary at Byculla, took one Nicholas Gracious, aged about twenty, his former compounder, to the J. J. Hospital at 9 o'clock on the night of the 15th instant and stated that he (the compounder) had swallowed corrosive sublimate in his presence. Appropriate treatment was given, but the man died at 10-20 p.m. His body was removed to the morgue where an inquest was held by Mr. King.

Dr. Mistry said the deceased absconded last month with some cash. On the 15th instant witness was informed by his compounder that the deceased had entered the dispensary at midnight and had taken Rs. 10 and bolted. The compounder searched for the deceased whom witness found at Dr. Ghaswalla's dispensary at Grant Road and took him into his motor car and told him that he would be handled over to the police. The deceased was seated on witness' left, and witness saw him put something in his mouth. He then commenced vomitting. Witness asked him what he had taken and the deceased said he had taken mercury perchloride. Witness took him at once to the J. J. Hospital.

M. F. Fernandez, Dr. Mistry's compounder, said the deceased left Dr. Mistry's service after committing a theft. On the 14th instant he came to Dr. Mistry's dispensary and took away Rs. 10 from the pocket of witness' coat which was hanging on a nail and ran away. Witness informed Dr. Mistry and searched for the deceased and found him at Grant Road. He asked witness to forgive him for taking the money.

The House Surgeon, the J. J. Hospital, said the deceased was brought to the hospital by Dr. Mistry who stated that the deceased had swallowed corrosive sublimate in his presence. Deceased had all the symptoms of corrosive poisoning. Death, in his opinion, was due to poisoning by a corrosive.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

CALCUTTA RACES.

The following are results of the remaining Calcutta races. (For the results of other races see page 4.)

THE EXCHANGE PLATE.—Division II. Terms same as Division III.

Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's, WELL OVER, 8-5, Sleigh 1

Mr. Glastaun's TANYUM, 8-10, Walker ... 2

Mr. Das's BLUSTER, 9-0, Northmore and Mr. Harvey's MINT PARK 8-8, O'Brein, Deadheat 3

Totalizator paid Rs. 83 win, Rs. 33½ and 24½ places.

THE MONSOON PONY PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlonge.

Winer Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500 third Rs. 250. Highweight handicap for English and Australian ponies 14-1 and under and CB ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr. Glastaun's SLOW COACH, 10-9, O'Brien 1

Mr. Gilford's FOREST GUARD, 7-7, J. McQuade 2

Totalizator paid Rs. 20½ win and Rs. 27½ place.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Horniman's letter about foreign propaganda could not be more opportune. In these days of world movements and international communion, Indian cause must be represented everywhere in the world. The Government of India send out emissaries to justify themselves in the eyes of the world and even a Sastri is so enthusiastic in proving himself an "Imperial Asset" that he takes the trouble of damning the Indian National Congress and the Non-Cooperation movement. Propaganda is particularly essential for the furtherance of a movement which stands for purity, peace, non-violence and love. The movement—like that of Mr. Churchill—to secure markets enlists the aid of secret diplomacy and military equipment; but Non-Cooperation which is a misnomer for brotherhood and peace cannot have it. This doctrine depends solely on propaganda backed up by living doctrine.

Great as this need ever was, it is greater since Mahatma was incarcerated. Even he agreed to publish a Congress bulletin to send to foreign countries. He often addressed Europeans by pretty lengthy statements. In his very trial he addressed a long one to his European brethren. While he was free and leading the movement, he was the movement. The principal characteristics of the Faith were, therefore, unmistakable. He was the man behind the gun. His whole life spoke for him and great religious thinkers of England and U. S. A. took the trouble of knowing him. Whether he be the equal of Christ, there has been a great deal of thinking and knowing about him. Irrespective of whether a majority of Roman Catholics held the view, the very fact that even a dozen thinking Roman Catholics put him in a line with Christ and Buddha proves that there are many outside India who take voluntary trouble to know Gandhi. But now that great factor is lost to those who humbly followed him either as officers or as the rank and file, these must see that the doctrine is properly preached. Interested forces are busy canvassing the world opinion. The presumption that would always have been made in favour of Non-Cooperation movement will not be so made—at least not necessarily. So long as Mahatma was free, the ship could weather many a storm like Chauri Chaura. Now a single storm of that fury and this ship would be a shipwreck in the ocean of world opinion, unless proper and prompt steps be taken to educate world opinion in the sterling merit and the unblemished purity of the faith.

As misfortune would have it, however, this hour is finding the national forces divided amongst themselves. A great man's name is mutilated and manipulated to suit the ends of a party. Some leaders are so immersed in this internecine warfare that while columns and columns of a paper would be devoted to abuse Non-Cooperators, Mr. Lloyd George's speech would be attacked in a couple of short notes printed towards the fag-end of the paper. A halt requires to be cried. We read of Mr. Lloyd George saying to M. Poincaro "We agree to disagree." Can the majority and minority parties in the Congress not declare that "they agree to disagree"? Those that are determined to enter into the Councils are certainly not going to yield. If these two years with Mahatma could not win them, nothing can win them over except their experiences in the Councils. Rather than fight within the Congress, this band of fighters should go to the arena of the Councils. At the same time, they must carry out the rule enunciated by the Lokamanya again and again in 1920 viz., that Executive offices can be held only by the party in majority. The instance of A will not justify the conduct of B. Between the two, however, those who are using Lokamanya's name for entering into the Councils have by far the greater liability to obey and carry out this rule of Lokamanya.

Coming to the need of Foreign Propaganda, the late Lokamanya was very keen on having something like a Foreign Office. The small band that was with him in England during the year 1919 know it better than anybody else. In fact he was keener on his Foreign Office scheme than even his opinion about eating the "Crumbs" as he called the Act of 1919. Those, that are just now using all their energies in creating a split in the Congress, know this "Foreign Office" scheme most thoroughly. Would not they be serving their country better and keep Lokamanya's memory untarnished and glowing by taking up this "Foreign Office" scheme for the sake of foreign propaganda? Let them enter the Councils and look to the foreign propaganda. They owe a duty to Lokamanya viz., to remain the non-officials within the Congress. They will be better able to convert the majority to their side by showing beneficial results in the Councils than by mere obstruction. They cannot both eat the cake and have it; they cannot use the machinery of the Congress precisely against its programme. It is time, they entered the Councils and left the Constructive programme to those who believed in it. It is in the fitness of things they devoted their militant energies towards fighting the mischievous forces that are organising outside India since Mahatma's incarceration.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

PROPOSED ADDRESS TO THAKORE SAHIB OF MORVI.

A correspondent writes:—

There is an attempt to present a congratulatory address to the Thakore Sahib of Morvi, who has come down to Bombay. It is proposed to give the address on behalf of the subjects of Morvi resident in Bombay; but that the subjects have nothing to do with it is evident from the fact that barely half a dozen gentlemen are interested in the movement. A meeting convened by Seth Revashankar Jagjivan, a staunch follower of Mahatma Gandhi, was held late yesterday, at which a dozen busybodies have, without taking the sense of the Morvi subjects, decided upon the address. This is rather unfortunate, in view of the fact that the Thakore Sahib has become unpopular among the subjects for various reasons connected with the administration. If the promoters persist in their tactics of misrepresenting public opinion among Morvi-ites, it is bound to produce much discontent among them, and may even lead to the movement being openly opposed.

DUTY OF THE MODERATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you if you will please find some space for the following in your valuable paper.

Since the Armistice Mr. Lloyd George, the erratic Premier of England, has shown wonderful capacity for exhibiting acrobatic feats. Of late he has shown too much of his game, which is becoming disgusting. We all know under what circumstances he appealed for help from India at the time of the War. We also very well remember that he had given us promises which were never meant to be kept and we have seen how he has flagrantly violated all the promises and pledges he had given. When England was in danger he cried for help but when the war was over he is the first to kick and spurn those very people who came forth with all that they had. He has out-Prussianed Prussians.

In one week Mr. Lloyd George has shown us what an expert intellectual acrobat he is. He has ruffed the spirit of the Moslems by his speech regarding the Near East Question. Now he has given us his notorious I. C. C. speech. What dismal ignorance has he not shown about India and her history? When the Premier shows such grotesque ignorance about India and Indian civilisation, what can be expected of the average Englishman, in England?

The notorious I. C. S. speech of the Premier has little induced heart-searching among the Moderates— the god-fathers of the M. C. Reforms. They are angry and fretting over the threatened fate of that bauble. How can they dare give up the valuable prize? They cannot bear the idea of the bauble being snatched from their hands as they have given a solemn pledge to the unrepentant bureaucrats to make the Reforms a success? They must put up a rigid fight with the Mr. Cromwell, who threatens to snatch the bauble. We will now see what the Moderates will do. Will they now once for all join hands with their countrymen or still hug on to their bureaucratic friends? I am afraid, an assurance from a Reading or a Vincent will soothe their ruffled spirits and they will once again go on cheerfully as if nothing had happened. The people who could sell their rights for a mess of pottage, can never be expected to take into consideration the dignity and self respect of the country. The time has now come when all Indians to a man should stand together. The Moderates, if they have any self-respect, should resign all in a body from the Councils. But will they do so?

On the other hand, the Non-cooperators are not a bit ruffled or disturbed. They have no faith either in the gift or in the giver. We have learnt by experience, never to keep faith in the promises and pledges given by British "Statesmen" as they have always been given only to be ruthlessly violated afterwards. The Non-co-operators are not at all taken aback by the Premier's lastest acrobatic achievement which is an eye-opener to all those who, are concerned with the welfare of the country. This is the right time when we should all join hands to stand for our rights.

Moreover if things are carried to its logical conclusion, it can be said that the notorious I. C. S. speech is a distinct act of *lese majeste* against the very august person of the King-Emperor. Was not His Majesty asked to put his hand and seal on the famous Declaration of August, 1917 to be believered to the people of India? Has not His Majesty's august person been injured when His Majesty's own Prime Minister has flagrantly violated the most solemn Declaration issued by His Majesty himself? This is not the first time that the Declarations issued by and from the Monarch have been violated. Did not Lord Curzon—that "superior perzon"—declared the Magna Charta given to the people of India by Queen Victoria of revered memory, to be nothing but a scrap of paper? Did not even Judge Kennedy during the famous trail of the Ali Brothers declare the same Magna Charta, as null and void?

I would suggest that the All-India Congress Committee which is some time in the next month going to meet should call a Special Meeting of the Congress to condemn the speech. At the same time meetings should be held over the country to the same effect. Swaraj is our birth-right and we must have it. And let us tell the world that we are determined to have it with or without Mr. Lloyd George's permission.—Yours, etc.,

H. F. M. DASTUR.

AJMER CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have come to know at this station that in my absence from Ajmer, a meeting was held under the auspices of Congress and Khilafat Committees on 7th and 8th instant, in which a resolution reflecting personally on me has been said to have been passed "unanimously." In reply thereof I consider it sufficient to deny all the allegations made against me and declare them to be absolutely false and totally malicious. I do not think that such a serious matter should have been considered *ex-parte*, specially in a public meeting. The only remedy, I have as a non-co-operator is that I should publish broadcast that I have rendered detailed accounts, stock, liabilities and assets of about ten thousand rupees (and not twelve thousand rupees as wrongly alleged to have been "*done-away with*" by me) invested in the Khadi Bhandar, to my successors, who are responsible persons and from whom regular receipts of stock was taken. Let me assure the public of Ajmer, in particular and that of the whole of India in general, that not a single pie has been appropriated either by me personally or by any other person through my connivance or neglect for any other purpose than that of the Congress. *I challenge* the so-called public of Ajmer, who are said to have gathered in a "grand meeting" attended by "six thousand people," as reported, that they or any of their so-called leaders cannot prove what they have "resolved unanimously" which is certainly the outcome of a few weak-minded persons who have been made to play in the hands of some miscreants who are again deputed evidently by some party to create misunderstandings in the Congress camp and thereby injure the harmonious working of the Congress and damage its prestige. *I further challenge* anybody to have the accounts of the Khadi Bhandar or that of the Congress audited by an independent and qualified Auditor. Let me hope sincerely that the public will not play in the hands of our opponents and the prestige of Congress will not suffer in the least. I further hope that gentlemen at the helm of affairs in Ajmer would understand their responsibility and do their duty faithfully and courageously without wasting their time and energy in black-mailing a humble co-worker.—Yours, etc.,

GOURISHANKAR BHARGAVA.

Chandni Chowk,

Delhi, Aug. 12.

GOKHALE SOCIETY SCHOOL

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I appeal to the many friends and admirers of late Mr. Gokhale to contribute their mite to make up the deficit of rupees fifteen thousand, in the construction of the school building, which has cost a lakh and twenty thousand? Going over the list of donors, I miss the names of Sir Sassoon David, Mr. Gokhale's colleague on the Imperial Council; of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Mr. Gokhale's life-long friend; of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Gokhale's great admirer; of Sir Dorab Tata, Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. Narotum Morarji Goculdas—all admirers of late Mr. Gokhale. Nor do I find the names of Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, or of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in the list of donors. The contributions of Rs. hundred by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. J. B. Petit are surprisingly small. May I request these colleagues, friends and admirers of late Mr. Gokhale to be so good as to send their donations to Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Gokhale Education Society, Girgaum to make up the deficit of rupees fifteen thousand? The highest donation comes from Bai Mongibai and Bai Kesarbai in memory of their brother Seth Dharumsey Govindji Thakersey, through Mr. Hansraj Thakersey. It is Rs. 50,000. And the next is of Rs. 6,250 from Sir Hormusji A. Wadya, one of the devoted friends and colleagues of late Mr. Gokhale. The deficit of rupees fifteen thousand is not a considerable amount; and it is hoped, that this appeal to Gokhale's friends and admirers will receive a kind response.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

A PARSI GRIEVANCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In our school days it was dinned into our ears that the British Empire was based on the policy of toleration but recently the attitude of the followers of Christ has become aggressive. Experience has taught us what worth we are to attack to words of English politicians who like weather-cocks turn their front at every gust of wind. The promises and solemn proclamations of England's sovereigns have been regarded as "scraps of paper" by English Imperialists and the English nation out of illegitimate self-interest has shut its eyes to what is done by her representatives whilst carrying on the "White Man's Burden" India has been drained materially and morally, also she has been affected by a foreign rule. The British Statesmen, out of tenderfeelings for a Zaharoff, have dared to injure the religious feelings of our Muslim brothers. The warlike Sikh has also had to suffer much and now there seems to have come the turn of the Parsis.

More than a week ago, one of your correspondents informed us about the act of a "White" Government within the British Empire taking away the sacred shirt and thread from one who is on paper, a British subject. The Parsi community seems almost to be dead to all religious feelings. Where are the "orthodox" Parsis and their more "orthodox" papers? Are they sleeping? Are not their religious feelings wounded on account of a member of their community being denied religious freedom? Why have they not come out to record their protest? They can hold meetings to trumpet their "loyalty", they can hold meetings to condemn the marriage of a Parsi maiden with a non-Parsi, which act is neither morally nor legally questionable and yet they have gone to sleep when one of their co-religionists has been denied one of the most essential human rights—the freedom to worship God.

The next question that comes to our mind is what has the Government of India done to protect the rights of its subjects outside India? Has the Government sent a representation to the "White" Government protesting against the latter's interference with the religious feelings of one of its subjects? Will some honourable gentleman inquire about it!

In the meanwhile, it is the duty of the Parsis to stir themselves up and take up such steps as would prevent the recurrence of such an act. It is also the duty of the sister communities to back up the Parsis but the Parsis must lead the way.—Yours, etc.,

BOMANJI RUSTAMJI MUNSHI.

Daud House, Balaram St.,

August 15.

MALABAR RELIEF FUND.

The following is the third new list of contributions, from 21st July to 5th instant:—

Collections made by Pandit H. N. Kunzru, in U. P. (in 2 instalments), Rs. 5,437-9; Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, Agents, The Burhanpur Tapty Mills, Ltd., Bombay, Rs. 500; Collection made by the Deccan Sabha, Poona, including those made at Belgaum, Rs. 366-8; Rev. D. H. Manley, Methodist Episcopal Church, Calcutta, Rs. 224-15; H. H. Maharaul the Rajasaheb of Bansda (Surat), Rs. 125; Shrimant Nanasaheb Naik Nimbalkar, Chief of Phaltan, Rs. 100; Mr. G. G. Datar, Pleader, Bijapur, Rs. 100; Smaller contributions amounting to Rs. 56. Total Rs. 6,906-0-0.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, August 17, 1922.

PROFIT OR COUNTRY'S HONOUR?

The success that the Swadeshi Movement commands at present, it should in all fairness be admitted, is, in some measure, due to the whole-hearted support that the mill-owners and the dealers in piece-goods accorded to this item of the political programme placed before the people by the Indian National Congress. Many mill-owners in Ahmedabad, Bombay and other large cities gave a promise to Mahatmaji and other national workers to use mill-made yarn exclusively prepared in India and it is to their credit that most of them scrupulously adhered to their word of honour. The Swadeshi Movement has consequently encouraged the mill industry and, as was observed the other day by the President of the Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association at its annual meeting, the year was throughout a prosperous one to the mill-owners and the harvest that they reaped exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

But the same thing, unfortunately, cannot be said of the merchants dealing in piece-goods who have, of late, shown considerable vacillation and faint-heartedness towards the movement which is the call of the country's honour. It was widely reported that soon after the conviction of Mahatmaji the piece-goods merchants despatched large orders to Manchester and Japan for foreign cloth. If there is any truth in these reports, the merchants responsible deserve a severe condemnation at the hands of their countrymen who are engaged in the struggle for the freedom of their country, success in which depends to a great extent on the success of the Swadeshi Movement. The merchants, as a class, we belive, are as patriotic as any other body of men. But there are black sheep in every fold whose obnoxious example soon becomes contagious if their activities are overlooked by the public. We ask in all earnestness if these merchants cannot sacrifice their profits for some time more while hundreds of their countrymen are undergoing imprisonment for the political and economic salvation of their country. Knowing as they do that Jawaharlal Nehru, the only son of Pandit Motilal Nehru, was by a gross abuse of law sent to jail for the "crime" of picketting the shops of Allahabad merchants, should they still place their financial advancement above the permanent interests of their country? The country will hold them largely responsible for standing between them and Swaraj if these merchants fail it at a most critical juncture. The dealers in piece-goods can help a great deal in the prosecution of Khaddar Movement if they are actuated by love for their fellow-men If they follow a selfish and short-sighted policy of booking orders for foreign cloth they will be largely responsible for tightening the bonds of servitude of their country.

Our attention is drawn to an advertisement, that appeared in the Press recently, signed by the Honorary Joint Secretaries of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association. The advertisement reads in part:—

"Notice is hereby given that the undersigned are prepared to receive tenders of the rates of freight at which owners of the steamships are prepared to contract for the carrying of piece-goods from Manchester, Liverpool, Birkenhead and Glasgow, etc."

The Association has the proud tradition of having supported the Swadeshi movement in its early days. Have the Secretaries and the President lost faith in the movement that they should resort to foreign trade? Let them consider if they have given a fair trial to Swadeshi. Are their sufferings so unbearable and their sacrifice so overwhelming that they can no longer continue to deal in Swadeshi cloth? They must know that man does not live by bread alone. He has a higher destiny to fulfil. A merchant, like any other man, owes a duty to his country and obligations to his fellowmen. That duty demands and obligations make it imperative that he should play his honourable part in the movement of purification which promises to fulfil the highest aspirations of the nation. We warn the piece-goods merchants against selling the honour of their country for a mess of pottage.

THE SAVARKAR BROTHERS.

We are sorry to learn from a telegram, which we received on Saturday from Dr. N. D. Savarkar, that the condition of his brother, Ganesh Savarkar, at the Sabarmati Jail, is very serious. It has been known for a long time that Ganesh and Vinayak, his younger brother, who were both condemned to life-sentences in the Andamans, have suffered in their health beyond the possibility of repair. When the Andamans were abolished as a penal settlement, the brothers were transferred to Indian jails. But the worst had already happened to them, and in the case of Ganesh, his condition has gone from bad to worse, so much so that it has now become really alarming. And it is most unfortunate that the Inspector-General of Prisons should have refused permission for an outside doctor to treat him. After having spent more than ten years in the blighting atmosphere of the Andamans, Ganesh and his brother have been considered unfit for the benefits of the political amnesty which was proclaimed at the end of 1919, to be extended to them. In Ireland, men who were guilty of "active rebellion" were unconditionally released, and finally Mr. Lloyd George had to hold truck with "traitors." To-day Arthur Griffith, on whom British Imperialists once expended all the bad epithets in their dictionary, is extolled by Mr. Lloyd George for his "patriotism, ability, sincerity and courage." We mention this in order to point out Time's sweet revenge.

The two Savarkar brothers were unaffected by the political amnesty, because of the narrow interpretation put upon it by the bureaucrats in India. It is amazing that Government should remain indifferent to their responsibility to humanity and still refuse to release the two brothers, in spite of so many considerations in their favour. To understand the attitude of Government it is necessary to recall that Ganesh was convicted in June 1909 and kept at Port Blair from 1910 to 1921—a period covering more than ten years. Vinayak, the younger, was condemned for complicity in the Nasik Murder Case. In spite of rules, the brothers were put, throughout their stay at Port Blair, in the Cellular Jail and given hard labour, in utter contrast with the treatment given to the ordinary transportees. It is evident that for reasons, which the Government of India alone can explain, these brothers were specially singled out for ill-treatment, and all the rights to which such life-long incarceration entitles the transportees, including the right to secure self-supporting ticket at the end of ten years, were denied to them. The remissions, numbering 950 days in the case of the elder, and 840 days in the case of the younger, were withheld from them, and the Indian Jail Committee's recommendation that life-convicts should be released at the end of ten years was made inoperative in their case. Thanks to the very generous spirit actuating the Bombay Government, when amnesty was declared, the brothers were not included among the beneficiaries. An application to the Viceroy elicited the magnanimous answer that "His Excellency is not prepared at prsent to extend to them the benefits of the amnesty." Subsequently, on their removal to the jails in the Bombay Presidency, when the I.-G. of Prisons was approached, on two occasions, all that he could vouchsafe was that their release had not yet been decided upon or the question was still under consideration! What time their case is being considered, the persons who had been transported in connection with the Jackson Murder and Nasik Conspiracy cases have, we understand, long been released, while these brothers have been singled out for detention beyond their period.

As matters stand, Ganesh has put in thirteen years of actual imprisonment and Vinayak nearly twelve years. Taking the remissions to which they are entitled, Ganesh completed his fourteen years in June 1921 and Vinayak last month. The question is: "Why are they still not released?" Government, by detaining them in jail, are doing violence to their own code of political ethics. by ignoring certain eminently just and insistent conditions. The health of the brothers, especially that of the elder, makes it imperative that their cases should be looked into promptly and their release ordered. Ganesh, who is wasting away inch by inch, ought to be restored to his kith and kin, so that he may at least spend what little lease of life is spared to him in restful communion with his Maker, in the midst of those who are near and dear to him. Justice demands it; Humanity demands it; but we wonder whether Government, in their present mood, will listen to the dictates of justice or humanity.

Notes of the Day

Failure of the London Conference.

During the past few days, the ground had been carefully prepared for the collapse of the inter-Allied Conference on the question of German reparations. The reason for the breakdown, which was a foregone conclusion, must be sought in the attitude of British statesmen as well in the intractability of M. Poincare on the question of indemnities. It is not merely that the French people suspect Mr. Lloyd George of an extreme pro-German sympathy, but he is also regarded as a tool in the hands of the British intransigeants. They will have no peace, except on their own terms, and Mr. Lloyd George, whose position has been rendered more and more precarious by recent by-elections, cannot afford to ignore them. The crux of the whole European imbroglio is the problem of inter-Allied debts and France, as one who has suffered most among the Allies, demands that the problem of inter-Allied debts should be first eliminated. According to a recent statement of the President of the French Chamber of Deputies "the cancellation of the inter-Allied debts was at the base of any reduction of credits to Germany and at the base of credit operations which will permit France, labouring under the weight of the damages of war, to establish her equilibrium." This is regarded as the key to the whole situation, and M. Poincare, with the insight of a politician is desirous of having "something positive to show" to the French Chamber when it meets in October, so that it might square up his position with the Chamber, for any concession to Germany to which he might agree. It is interesting to note that "France is not content to wait for the initiative to be taken by others, but will be prepared to cancel her own credits on the Allies to whom she has lent money for war purposes." If Britain can agree to some solution of this pressing problem of the cancellation of the inter-Allied debts, the situation will become easy at once. But Britain, with her commercial outlook, is not prepared to come to terms, unless Uncle Sam will write off his claims against her. It is thus a vicious circle in which Europe has been caught up, and the failure of the London Conference has re-emphasized the difficulties of Europe extricating herself from the circle. About the Anglo-French relations not being strained by the failure of the conference, we are not so credulous as to believe it. Whatever it may be, the European entanglement, and the future developments are matters of profound interest, since they must react in some degree or other on the world-situation.

Platitudes.

The "Times of India", which took a comparatively sane view of the Premier's I. C. S. speech, gave expression, in its issue of yesterday, to some characteristic platitudes. The text on which the platitudes were based was the Memorandum of the Government of India to local Governments on the subject of the recruitment for the All-India Services. "We can imagine no greater misfortune for India," our contemporary sapiently observed, "than the rapid reduction, much less the elimination, of the British element in the All-India Services for as far ahead as we can see." While professing every sympathy with "the natural demand for the progressive Indianisation of the Services", our obliging contemporary had no hesitation in saying that "the success of this policy is largely associated with the presence of a considerable British leaven, and in this we have the support of a strong body of Indian opinion." As if this oracular observation was not enough to carry conviction to "the responsible element" in Indian politics, this profound truth was vouchsafed to us:

> "Prate as some may of unity, it is plain to every eye that unity has not yet reached a stage when an absolutely impartial agency can be dispensed with."

All this, of course, is a reiteration of the Premier's declaration that as far ahead as he could see the British Civil Service must remain in India, with its functions and privileges unimpaired, to save Indians from civil wars and anarchy. Only the reiteration is made in a less candid manner and is camouflaged with expressions of sympathy with the national aspirations of the people.

Will They Betray the Country?

The "Times of India" has evidently sought to befog the issue. Let there be no misunderstanding on the point. The Non-Cooperators are not perturbed by the Premier's speech. But the Non-cooperators know what they want. They have no racial feelings in the matter. All they want is this that the Civil Service in India should be recruited and controlled by their own Government and that the salaries of its members should be in proportion to the financial capacity of the country. That is the fundamental issue which must be settled first. We do not know how "the responsible leaders of Indian thought"—the Cooperators and the Moderates—will declare themselves in response to our contemporary's disinterested guidance. One thing is clear. And it is this that if they do not now, in the face of the Premier's challenge, demand that the Indian Civil Service must be controlled by India and paid by India according to her capacity and needs, and suit their action to the demand, they will be betraying their country.

Sir E. Northey's Recall.

All those who know to what extent Sir Edward Northey is responsible for the racial hostility prevailing in Kenya Colony, will heave a sigh of relief at his recall. There are few Colonies where the position of an Indian is worse or where he is treated with greater contempt than in Kenya, in East Africa. Pledges given to Indian residents, who built up the prosperity of the Colony and made it habitable, were broken with impunity. And in the name of safeguarding the interests of the "natives", whose relations with the Indians have been known to be most cordial for the last many centuries, the Whites are rushing headlong in their unscrupulous campaign of imposing further disabilities on the peaceful Indian residents. The Secretary for State for Colonials could not have discovered a better man than the outgoing Governor to carry out his injunctions to turn Kenya into a "characteristically White Colony." Frantic efforts were made to foist the obnoxious scheme of racial segregation against the determined opposition of the whole Indian community. Sir Edward Northey believed, and believed most foolishly, that he was thereby upholding European "civilisation" against the inroads of "unclean" Oriental customs and habits. No Governor has done greater harm to the "prestige" of the British Empire than this high-priest of neo-Imperialism who proved to be an inveterate opponent of Indian rights. Whatever the reasons that have weighed with the Colonial Office in recalling him, the news will be received by the Indian public with gratification. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, if he has seen the folly of his policy of estranging the Indian community by his provocative utterances and measures, will be well advised to instruct the new Governor, Sir Robert Coryndon, to reverse that policy.

Proposed Increase of "Local" Fares.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has done well in protesting against the proposed increase, by the two Railway Companies in the City, of the fares on the local passenger traffic, including the fares of season tickets. The fares charged by the Railways are already high enough—the more so, particularly in view of the scandalous overcrowding of the local trains. The plea put forward by the Railways that their "working costs" have mounted up year by year, cannot carry much weight, since the public are not allowed any voice in the expenditure of the Railway Companies. Apart from this, it must be remembered that the travelling public, too, who belong mostly to middle and poorer classes, are suffering—comparatively more—by the rise in the "working costs" of their domestic establishments. If the Companies are to be allowed to raise the fares—which are already on a high scale—the effect will certainly be to discourage the development of the suburbs and to intensify congestion within the City proper. The proposal of the Railway Companies is a thoroughly short-sighted one, and though they may not care for the consequences of their undesirable action on the civic growth of the City, Government ought to feel at least some sense of responsibility and turn down the selfish proposition of the Railways. We have learnt from reliable sources that the B.. B. and C. I. Railway, anticipating the approval of the Railway Board, is already preparing to raise the fares as from 1st October next. It remains to be seen what effect the timely protest of the Corporation will have on the Railway Board. The public should, however, strengthen the position of the Corporation in this matter by rallying to its support.

Futile.

Without knowing it, some members of the Municipal Corporation are seeking to make it seem ridiculous in the eyes of all right-thinking men. Otherwise, where was the need of a resolution of the character moved by Mr. H. P. Mody at the last meeting of the Corporation? The Municipal Bill was before the Corporation for the last four years and from time to time it put off the evil day by delaying it. Now that it is passed in spite of the stout opposition of the diehards in the Council, the Municipal Corporation must protest against the manner in which it was "rushed through the Council without due consideration of the many important principles and issues involved." Mr. Mody must have been speaking without his book. Four years are not enough for these gentlemen to consider a bill! The only serious principle involved is that of the ten-rupee franchise, and in spite of its copious professions nobody will believe in the reality of the Corporation's newborn enthusiasm for democracy. The Corporation has done very little up to this time to put its theories into practice. Not being satisfied with an attack on the Bill, the Minister was blamed for the way he piloted the Bill through. We wonder how the "incompetence" of the Minister could vitiate the sound principles which underlies the Bill. We are surprised that such futile arguments were brought forward and nearly two hours of the valuable time of the Corporation were wasted. Another ground of complaint was the increase of the co-opted members to ten, instead of the original four. It was Mr. Cowasji's perfervid oratory, with the help of his brother corporators, that brought about this reactionary change, and the Minister only accepted the inevitable. Mr. Joshi made one pregnant remark and that was that the Minister generally acted properly when he was not under the devastating influence of the Executive Councillors. We agree with him. We agree, however, with Mr. Mody that the question of the allocation of seats to different wards must be re-considered.

Local Bodies and National Development.

The Minister of Local Self-Government, Bombay, in the course of an address to the Deccan Sabha, Poona, referred to the importance of local bodies in connection with national development. This is no longer a moot point, and it is generally recognised that the local bodies can, indeed, be the pivot on which the whole of national life may be made to centre. We are sorry to say that the Minister overlooked an important consideration in this connection, namely, that under the present dispensation, local bodies, instead of subserving national interest, are compelled to become the tools of the bureaucracy and hence do not carry that weight and influence among the people, which otherwise they should. With the evolution of Sinn Fein in Ireland, the local bodies, though the creation of a bureaucracy, threw in their lot with the movement inaugurated by the Irish Nationalists, and history has not yet fully told the part they have played in bringing about the Treaty of Peace between Ireland and England. In India—and under our Minister's charge of Local Self-Government,—even the thought of independent action by local bodies in such vital matters as education has been penalised. as the fate of the suppressed municipalities of Ahmedabad and Surat shows. If the local bodies are to play their legitimate role in national development, they must first of all be freed from the trammels of an intolerant bureaucracy. Otherwise a deadlock is bound to ensue if the Minister act like a modern Don Quixote towards the local bodies. The time is long gone by when local bodies could be coerced to carry out the behests of the bureaucracy. A complete change has come over the spirit and outlook of these bodies; and they will ultimately have to assert their independence. We hope Mr. Hidayatullah will bear this in mind, whenever he has to speak again on the subject of Local Self-Government.

IRISH SITUATION.

COLLAPSE OF REBEL RESISTANCE.

WHOLESALE DESERTIONS FROM INSURGENT FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Except for the personal followings of De Valera and other rebel leaders, it is reported from Cork that the whole of the insurgent army is in a state of dissolution, and that all heart has gone out of heir resistance.

Number of Irregulars are returning to Cork every hour without their arms. The routed forces morale is described by observers as deplorable. The majority appear to be sick of the whole business and many are taking an opportunity to slip back to their homes.

The insurgents lost 11 killed and 40 wounded in an engagement South of Cork, and the Free State forces lost 6 killed and 25 wounded.

SEQUEL TO RE-CAPTURE OF DUNDALK.

10 KILLED : 40 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

It is stated that ten men were killed and forty wounded when the Irregulars recaptured Dundalk. The dead are mostly Free State soldiers who were killed in an explosion of mines at the barracks which were held by two hundred Free State troops.

It is reported from Belfast that the viaduct over River Boyne at Drogheda has been destroyed which means an indefinite suspension of the Belfast-Dublin railway service.

NATIONAL TROOPS OCCUPY KILLARNEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The Irish National troops have occupied Killarney without encountering opposition, as the Irregulars had fled.

Six-hundred Irregulars attacked Dundalk, and trains are not running beyond Drogheda, which, although surrounded, seems still to be in the hands of the National forces.

The latter have occupied Buttevant where the Dublin Guards engaged a party of the Irregulars who were mining the roads. The Irregulars decamped, leaving a motor-car and large quantities of explosives behind. Eleven of them were taken prisoners.

LATE LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

AMERICAN PRESS TRIBUTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

New York.—President Harding, through the British Embassy, has sent a message of condolence to Lady Northcliffe, expressing his appreciation of Lord Northcliffe's high qualities, his exceptional ability, dominant personality and his services to mankind.

The American newspaper pay tributes to Lord Northcliffe as one of the greatest figures of modern journalism. They especially praise his endeavours to promote the Anglo-American friendship.

MORE MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Messages of condolence to Lady Northcliffe have been sent by the King and Queen. Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, the Duke of Connaught, Lord Reading and Sir William Manning.

SIMKO'S STRONGHOLD CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Tehran.—Government troops have captured Simko's strong-hold in the hills between Dilman and Urumia with a large quantity of war material. Simko has fled towards the Turkish frontier.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN ITALIAN GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Rome.—The Senate has unanimously passed a resolution of confidence in Government. The Cabinet has decided to withdraw martial law and to restore responsibility for the maintenance of order to the civil authorities.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND TREATIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Geneva.—Hitherto the League of Nations has registered three hundred treaties, including a batch of sixty just received from Germany, chief of which terminates the war with the United States.

Two others come from Japan, arising out of the Washington Treaties and concern the island of Yap and Shantung.

FAILURE OF CONFERENCE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE HELD RESPONSIBLE.

EFFECT OF BALFOUR NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Paris.—Newspapers accuse Mr. Lloyd George of the responsibility for wrecking the Conference. They generally ascribe the breakdown to the publication of the Balfour note to the Allies regarding the payment of debts which, the newspapers say, did not permit the British Premier to take steps towards a compromise.

FRENCH CABINET SUPPORTS M. POINCARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Paris.—The French Cabinet meeting has unanimously approved of M. Poincare's attitude at London, and has declared itself at one with him in his stand.

FRENCH CABINET MEETING.

MARSHAL FOCH SUMMONED TO RAMBOUILLET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Paris.—It is stated that Marshal Foch, and General Degoutte, Commander-in-Chief of the French armies on the Rhine, have been summoned to Rambouillet in connection with to-morrow's meeting of the Cabinet there.

(Rambouillet is a town near Versailles.)

GERMANY'S NOTE TO ALLIED GOVTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Berlin.—The Government has addressed a note to the British, French, Italian, and Belgian Governments, declaring that owing to the foreign currency requirements for urgently-needed necessaries of life and owing to the fall of the mark it is unable to pay more than pounds half a million sterling of the two million pounds due to-day for the Clearing House debts.

GERMANY'S DEBTS.

£500,000 PAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Berlin.—Germany has paid pounds half a million sterling on account of the current instalment of two million sterling for the Clearing House debts.

During the past fortnight, Germany has imported 123,000 tons of coal from England.

The breakdown of the London Conference has produced the utmost alarm and uneasiness on the Bourse and in business circles. The weakness of the mark removes the reliable basis of calculation, rendering business difficult, perhaps impossible, and, probably, engendering a further increase in the cost of living. Newspapers vigorously refute M. Poincare's assertion that Germany is stubbornly "committing bankruptcy."

FRESH GENERAL STRIKE IN LISBON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Lisbon.—The Union leaders have ordered a fresh general strike in consequence of the workmen having resumed work on the 11th instant under a mistaken impression that Government had made a concession on the bread question. The order has been partially obeyed, but it is anticipated a serious situation will arise if the railwaymen join in, and thereby attract other non-striking workmen.

Martial law continues to be in force. A long series of bomb outrages denotes much activity by the Communists.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The following are the cricket results:—

Surrey beat Middlesex by nine wickets.—Hobbs scored 112.

Essex beat Gloucestershire by 106.—Smith of Gloucester made 131 in the second innings.

Leicestershire beat Sussex by 22 runs.—Gilligan of Sussex took 11 wickets for 160 runs.

Kent beat Somerset by 135.—Bryan scored 118 in Kent's second innings.

Warwickshire beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 29.

Glamorganshire beat Worcestershire on the first innings.—Riches scored 123 in Glamorgans' first innings.

Hampshire beat Yorkshire by five wickets.—Kennedy took 11 Yorks' wickets for 73.

Lancashire beat Derbyshire by nine wickets.—Hallows made 102 (not out) in Lancashire's second innings.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The Association football matches in Scottish League to-day resulted as follows:—

Glasgow Rangers two, Tllo Athletics nil.

Saint Mirren two, Hamilton Academicals one.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

"ABSOLUTE EQUALITY" URGED.

PROTEST AGAINST MR. CHURCHILL'S MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Nairobi.—The Executive of the Indian Congress here has cabled to the Colonial Office and the India Office expressing their keen disappointment in the steps foreshadowed by Mr. Churchill and the Hon E. Wood regarding the solution of the Indian question in Kenya Colony.

The cable submits that no solution is possible or acceptable unless based on absolute equality of status. This cable should have been confirmed by the full Congress, which assembles in September, but, owing to the urgency of the matter, it was sent off immediately.

STRIKE SITUATION IN U. S.

EFFORTS AT SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The strike situation in the United States has been greatly improved by the settlement of bituminous coal strike by the unanimous decision at a meeting of mine-owners and miners' leaders.

A cable from Cleveland (Ohio) says that an agreement is being signed and immediate resumption of bituminous coal production in seven states has been ordered: while the miners in several other states have indicated their intention of adhering immediately to the new agreement.

Hope for the settlement of the railway strike has been renewed. Reuter cables from New York that reports of railway executives have accepted the invitation of four railway brotherhoods acting as mediators to meet in New York on 17th August in an endeavour to reach a settlement.

MARCONI WIRELESS CO.

PROSPECTS OF EXTENSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

At a meeting of the Marconi Wireless Company, to-day Sgr. Marconi said the last year was unprecedentedly difficult, but this year improvement was already manifest. The profit was £275,000 sterling and a dividend of ten per cent on ordinary shares could be declared, while £666,000 sterling would be carried forward to the credit of the profit and loss account.

The company would shortly participate in the opening of wireless services between South America and North America, and between South America and Europe, and similar services would shortly be opened from China and Japan.

Referring to the delay in the Empire Wireless chain, Sgr. Marconi said the consequence might be that British commerce would be handicapped by a slower and dearer communication, or its wireless messages must pass through France, Germany, or the United States, until the British high power stations were ready. This was lamentable in view of the fact that Britain was the pioneer of long-distance wireless, and it was a very high price to pay for somebody's indecision.

RUBBER SALE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

An Amsterdam message says the Amsterdam and Netherlands Companies sold forward part of 1923-24-25 rubber crops to the General Rubber Company of New York at prices based on average monthly London quotation, with a minimum of eight pence and maximum of sixteen pence per pound.

MILITARY ORGANISATION IN JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Tokyo.—The first steps of military organisation have been taken to-day. Seven artillery regiments have been disbanded. 326 Field officers, including 42 Generals, have been placed on half pay.

CABLE ITEMS.

Budapest.—The Ramanian Treasury has confiscated Kisjence estate of twenty thousand hecatres which belonged to Archduke Joseph.

Berlin.—Agricultural labourers in several parts of Germany have struck work for an increase of wages.

Cleveland (Ohio.)—The strike of bituminous coal-miners has been settled.

LATE PROF. ABBAS.

We regret to announce the death of Professor Muhammad Abbas, M. A., F.B.V., Professor of Persian in the St. Xavier's College here, which took place on Monday at about 8 p.m. He was ill with malarial fever for a couple of days, then he seems to have developed pneumoina and then his cardial failed. His death causes irreparable loss not only to the College, but to the cause of Persian, Arabic and Urdu Scholarship at the University. He was buried in the Sonapur Cemetery at 4-30 a.m. At his funeral were present, Maulvi Fathmohamad Saheb, Prof. Shaikh Abdulkadir, Yousuf Saifi Saheb, S. Ahmed and a few Mahomedan pupils.

NEAR EAST PROBLEM.

PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE AT VENICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Constantinople.—The Allied High Commissioners have discuessd the convocation of a preliminary Near East Conference, and suggested it should be held at Venice.

FUTURE OF RAILWAYS.

BENGAL CHAMBER SUPPORTS STATE MANAGEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

In a letter to the Government of India, Railway Department on the question of the future management of the railways in India, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce express their unhesitating opinion in favour of company management as against management by state. The Chamber goes at some length into arguments against the latter and also condemn as impracticable the suggestion that a board of management on the lines of he port trust should be associated with the agent of a state railway. They consider that there is no real analogy between the position of the port trust and that of the railway. The Chamber would be prepared to consider any possible method of adopting machinery and procedure of the port srust in the case of the railway but they cannot conceive of any adaptation that would be anything more than a makeshift and a cumbrous compromise. The Chamber proceeds to consider two schemes for company management submitted by the Government, the first proposing for purchase by or alternatively lease to a domiciled company and the other proposing lease to a domiciled company. Of these they prefer the first considering it simpler and having the advantage that it will be more easily understood by investors.

RAISING THE CAPITAL.

The Chamber accept the proposal that at least half of the total directorate should be Indian. But with reference to the suggestion that the capital of the company should be rupee capital "raised in India," the Chamber understand the words to mean that the capial will, wherever possible, be raised in India and with that intention they have every sympathy but they deprecate any idea of closing the door to capital from outside India should it happen that the required amount cannot be raised in this country. The Chamber point out that in their discussions on the subject they have primarily devoted themselves to examining issues with particular reference to the East Indian Railway whose contract expires in December 1924 and so far as that railway is concerned they are of the opinion that on the expiry of the present contract the management should be entrusted to a company domiciled in India with a directorate not less than half of which should be Indians.

CASE OF BIGAMY,

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF MAHOMEDAN LAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

Before the special bench of the High Court the revision of petition involving an important question of Mahomedan law was argued by Mr. Zafrulla Khan, Advocate of the Punjab Chief Court, who had special permission of the Chief Justice to appear on behalf of the complainant. Revision arose out of the order of acquittal by the Session Judge of North Malabar of a Moplah woman and four others on charge of bigamy and abetment thereof. The facts of the case are that the complainant, the husband of the fifth accused, joined Ahmadiya faith and thereafter the fifth accused, who remained in her old Mahomedan faith, married the third accused. One is the brother of the fifth accused who gave her in marriage to the third accused. The second accused is a Kazi who performed the marriage and the fourth accused is a person who gave the marriage fee to the Kazi. The Sessions Judge held that the first husband, the complainant, became an apostate by his conversion to Ahmadiya faith and the marriage tie became dissolved and the accused was therefore at liberty to remarry. The Judge further held that the accused acted in good faith, having already secured the Fatwa of Government Kazi of Madras and the written opinion of the then Government pleader. The learned Advocate for the petitioner argued that so long as a man professed to believe in the unity of God and prophethood of Mahomed, he must be considered to be a Mahomedan by British Courts and the lower Court was wrong in entering into discussion of other matters of faith, etc., and observed that the decision on this question was of far-reaching importance to the Ahmadiya community in matters of their status and succession. The Public Prosecutor intimated that the Government had taken the attitude of neutrality in the matter.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TWO SECTS.

Counsel for the accused, arguing, dwelt on the differences of the two sects and pointed out that Ahmadiya considered the orthodox sects as *kaffirs* and were prohibited from giving their daughters in marriage to the latter and that Ahmadiya could not be considered as Mahomedans. He concluded by saying that the High Court could not interfere in the revision against the orders of acquittal and that as Government, who must be deemed to be most interested in matters of public importance, had not filed an appeal and had taken attitude of neutrality. The High Court ought not to interfere. The judgment was reserved.

CALCUTTA JAIL MUTINY.

MAGISTRATE'S REPORT SET ASIDE.

FIRING JUSTIFIED BY GOVT!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

The report of the Chief Presidency Magistrate who held an inquiry into the mutiny which broke out in the Presidency Jai, Calcutta, on 26th April when nine convicts and one warder were killed, 49 convicts and 36 warders injured 14 convicts escaped and property to the value of three lakhs of rupees was destroyed by fire, finds that the general cause of outbreak was seeds of discontent and insubordination sowed in the minds of ordinary convicts by the arrival of political prisoners in December and the differential treatment they received and that the immediate cause was the belief among the convicts that the convict, Neamatullah who was punished for being absent from the early morning roll-call had been assaulted whilst at prayers, and that other convicts had, also, been assaulted.

The Magistrate finds, however, that Neamatullah was not assaulted while at prayers and that there were no assaults on other convicts. The Magistrate considers that the assault was merely an occasion for revolt which the convicts had planned for the first suitable opportunity. The Magistrate further finds that the situation would have been smoothed over if the whistle which led to the arrival of the reserve guard had not been blown, and with regard to the opening of fire he finds that the shooting from the maingate and the upper verandah was necessary and justifiable but considers that the shooting from the Sergeant's Quarters, police hospital quarters and trees was unjustifiable on the ground that "It is apparent that it was not directed at the prisoners who, it is alleged, had escaped or at those who were concealing or attempting to conceal themselves or were endeavouring to extinguish the fire."

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The Government resolution on the report agrees with the Chief Presidency Magistrate's findings as to the general and immediate causes of revolt and says there can, be little doubt that the head warder did strike the convict, Neamatullah but not whilst the latter was saying prayers. The Governor-in-Council is of the opinion that the revolt may have been the result of a pre-arranged plan but is more inclined to think it was unpremeditated and caused by the effect of the head warder's action on the excitable frame of mind which existed among the convicts.

Discussing the justification for opening fire the resolution says "The Governor-in-Council cannot accept the opinion that firing from sergeant's quarters, police hospital quarters, and trees was unjustifiable and is surprised that it should have been expressed with so little evidence to support it. Witnesses who could have elucidated the matter were asked no questions regarding firing. There is, therefore, no evidence on record as to who fired, why they fired, at whom the fire was directed or with what effect, except that of one man whose evidence shows that it was justifiable. The opinion expressed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate is apparently based solely upon the subsequent examination of the ground and on the impression there formed as to the direction from which certain shots had been fired marks of which could be seen on buildings. The finding, moreover, is supported by an assertion which is in direct conflict with the evidence. It is stated in the report that the escape of the prisoners was not known till after the event and, therefore, shooting could not have been directed towards the escaping prisoners. Not only is there evidence to the contrary but the fact that 14 prisoners actually escaped indicates the probability that a larger number must have been attempted to escape. Shooting at such persons would have been justified by the rules in the Jail Code in a case of general outbreak of this description. His Excellency-in-Council cannot, therefore, but regret that criticisms should have been made on such inadequate grounds without the examination of men who fired the shots. He has considered the desirability of ordering further enquiry with the object of establishing the justification or otherwise of firing referred to by the Chief Chief Presidency Magistrate but has come to the conclusion that it is now too late for such an enquiry to be held. Any persons who could now be examined would know exactly what were the points at issue and the evidence obtained in such circumstances would be of little value. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the case of deaths of nine prisoners was unanimous to the effect that they were caused by gunshot wounds received in the riot in the Presidency Jail and that the Superintendent of the Jail was perfectly justified in giving the order to fire.

That there was some wild and indiscriminate shooting in the excitement of a large melee of this description particularly amidst the smoke of the burning buildings and materials is almost certain, but the Governor-in-Council is satisfied that there is no evidence to show that any of the shooting was not justified by jail regulations at the situation at the time and it must be remembered that it was only shooting directed against the escaping prisoners which prevented a large proportion of jail population from climbing over the ladders by which the 14 prisoners escaped and are now becoming a serious danger to the community.

ERROR OF JUDGMENT.

The resolution adds that it would appear that the jail staff were in fault in two respects, in the first place the head warder Jagdeo Singh should not have struck the convict and although he afterwards redeemed his fault by his bravery during the mutiny, the Governor-in-Council cannot overlook the matter and secondly the Chief Jailor committed an error of judgment in not bringing the assault to the notice of the Superintendent. But Neamatullah omitted to mention it to the Superintendent when he had an opportunity and the Governor-in-Council is not therefore, disposed to take further action beyond expressing the opinion that the error of judgment was committed by the Head Jailor, an error which was also redeemed by great pluck and determination.

The Governor-in-Council regrets that such an outbreak occurred and that so many deaths and injuries resulted but convicts were undoubtedly aggressors and if Superintendent Colonel Hamilton had not acted with great decision and promptitude nearly 1,800 prisoners including a large number of dangerous characters might have escaped and become a formidable danger to the peace of Calcutta and they would probably have massacred the whole of jail staff and the effect on the population of other jails in the province would have been disastrous. The staff of the jail and in particular warders who showed themselves equal to such an emergency are deserving of great praise.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

INDIAN LEGISLATURE TO DEMAND REPUDIATION.

WHAT WILL LORD READING DO?

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

There does not seem to be any prospect of the Georgian sensation subsiding in Simla, at any rate till the Government and the Indian legislature have their say thereon early next month. The shrieks of Moderate mentors from Mrs. Besant down to a Harchandrai Vishandas have been heard up these hills and there is nothing but sympathy felt for these "sane-minded Co-operators" who have been completely disilusioned by the Premier's bombshell.

COUNCILLORS CONDEMN PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Indian opinion on Mr. Lloyd George's utterance is so strong and united throughout the country that one can reasonably expect in the forthcoming session of the Indian Legislature a somewhat heated discussion on the future of the Reforms. I understand that some members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly have already sent in notices of their resolutions in order to give expression to the feelings of deep resentment caused in this country by the speech of the Premier and while demanding an emphatic repudiation of the idea underlying it repeat the determination of India to achieve Swaraj within a short time by all constitutional means. There are others in the Lower House who have of late made themselves famous by being authors if not accomplishers of motions for adjournment and it is not improbable that every individual of this fissiparous section will not immortalise himself by a like method on this important occasion.

VICEROY EXPECTED TO PLAY THE PEACE-MAKER.

Much, however, of their performance will depend upon the speech of Lord Reading on the opening day of the winter session. What the nature of that address from the throne will be it is too early to foresee, but it is generally anticipated and even taken for granted that a deliberate reference will be made therein to the Premier's utterance and the misinterpretation which has unfortunately been put upon it. If it is difficult to hope from Lord Reading any repudiation of Mr. Lloyd George's description of the Reforms as a mere experiment, it is almost certain that he will try his best to soften the rigours of his Chief's indiscreet speech or in other words explain it away in some diplomatic language.

Anyway a lively debate is inevitable on the grave situation created by Mr. George's folly and if those legislators who now feel stabbed by the speech will continue to nurse their grievances in spite of wirepullings from interested quarters then there is sure to be a majority verdict in favour of Indian sentiment. Unfortunately the Parliamentary practice of voting on the speech from the throne has not been imported into this country despite the Hon. Mr. Khaparde's efforts. Otherwise on the supposition that our present calculations are correct, a serious deadlock might arise. The Indian mind, however, is not generally disposed to create such inconvenient situations and for the honour of Great Britain and the safety of India's connection with her, it is to be hoped that Lord Reading will find it possible to make a satisfactory and unequivocal announcement and thereby keep off the angry legislators who have been openly insulted on the floor of the House of Commons for the sake of propitiating a clamorous few. But if even this expectation is not fulfilled then the path of our well meaning Parliamentarians is clear. The question is a national one and does not admit of party feelings and party prejudices and let us hope that in this matter they will be actuated by a common motive and helped by the three Indian members on the Viceroy's Cabinet to achieve the desired object.

MOTION IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 16.

The "Hitavada" understands that Dr. Gour has given notice of a motion in the Legislative Assembly expressing apprehensions at Mr. Lloyd George's speech. The paper also says that several Legislative Councillors have given similar notices of motion to be moved in the Central Provinces Legislative Council.

DEMANDS OF DEMOCRACY.

NEED FOR ORDER AND PROGRESS.

DISADVANTAGES OF VERNACULARS AS MEDIA OF INSTRUCTION.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

The annual Convocation for conferring degrees on the new Graduates of the University of Bombay was held on Wednesday evening at the University Convocation Hall, under the presidency of the Chancellor, H. E. Sir George Lloyd.

After the candidates were admitted to their respective degrees by the Chancellor, the Registrar of the University read the annual report, which has been already published in these columns.

The Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, in delievering his address, said:—

THE ADDRESS.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said:—

Mr. Chancellor, Members of the Senate, Ladies and Gentlemen,

When I addressed the Convocation in 1918, I dwelt upon the part the Indian Universities had played for over fifty years in spreading knowledge and culture, in building up character, in supplying the country with a class of able and honest public servants, and above all in engendering public spirit, and in kindling the fire of patriotism. I claimed that we in Bombay had good reason to be proud of the achievements of this University in all directions. The War, while it lasted, did not affect our Universities in the manner the great Universities of Europe were affected. Those Universities were denuded of almost all their young Under-graduates, who were called to the trenches. Their activities were almost wholly suspended and the great University of Louvain, was devastated and destroyed. Our seats of learning in India, owing to the protection given by the mighty armies and navy of the British Empire, escaped that fateand were able to pursue unmolested their normal activities. The War has ended and peace treaties have been signed, but Europe is still peaceless. Signor Nitti, Ex-Prime Minister of Italy, in his forceful book styled "Peaceless Europe," gives a serious warning about the decadence that Europe is threatened with, more owing to the Peace Treaties than as a result of the War. Having Witness the catastrophe of War, the World is now witnessing the greater catastrophe of Peace. Trade stagnation, high cost of living, unemployment, debased currencies, fluctuating exchange, impoverished exchequers, high taxation, and international hatred and distrust, are producing human misery and suffering rivalling the horrors of the War. The pressing problems of poverty, unemployment, and reparation have crushed out that life of ease, leisure, and culture, without which no advance in science and other branches of knowledge is possible. Further, the entire mental outlook of the people all over the world has changed; there is general unrest and discontent with the existing order of things, political as well as social; there is impatience of all restraint and authority and an undefined yearning for greater freedom and transfer of more power into the hands of the people. The tide of democracy is flowing in. India has been moved by this world impulse and she demands responsible Self-Government and recognition of her status as an equal Member in the British Commonwealth. The British Parliament have taken a substantial step towards full responsible Government in India by enacting the Government of India Act, 1919, under which Councils elected on a wide franchise have been brought into existence in the Provinces, and the administration of various departments has been transferred to the care of Ministers responsible to the Legislative Councils; and largely elective Central legislatures with effective powers of control over financial and other matters have also been created.

"ORDER AND PROGRESS."

I desire to invite attention to the larger obligations and needs in the matter of education which are the necessary implications of these constitutional changes. The greatest need in popular or democratic Government is "Order and Progress" and this can only be secured by Education. Extension of suffrage must be accompanied by extension of training for the intelligent use of the suffrage. The State can protect itself only by securing that voters acquire sufficient knowledge to understand their responsibilities and the methods of discharging them. Voters of all classes must be trained to exercise intelligent and independent judgment in casting the ballot. Unless this is done, Aristotle's Sequence—Democracy, Mobocracy, Despotism—is sure to come true. Popular and representative Government cannot exist and thrive without universal education and the first canon of State policy, must, therefore, be the education of the masses. Universal education must not, however, be confined to the children. Bringing all the children in the country into the Schools for a prescribed period will bear fruit when these children grow up and get the vote. But the present voters are the parents of those children. And universal education not only of the children but of the adults must be undertaken. "Educate your masters" said Robert Lowe at the time of the Reforms Act in 1868 in England. That is what is necessary to be done in India to-day.

But let us not be under the delusion that, universal education alone will make democracy really safe. In speaking of universal education, we ordinarily mean the ability to read and write. We assume that the literate possess a higher intelligence and knowlege than the illiterate. This is not always true. There are many men who have not learnt how to read and write but still possess natural shrewdness and intelligence which enable them to exercise sound judgment. The men who merely read and write but are unable to think for themselves, are sometimes more likely to be swayed by half truths and lies disseminated by the party press and to be led into hasty and ill-considered action. It is thinking that is of greater importance than reading and reading is necessary only as a means for proper thinking. The people, therefore, in addition to reading and writing must be taught to reflect and judge. Higher education is, therefore, essential. There is special need of capable and honest leaders, and, it is here that the Universities can render inestimable service to representative Government by producing men, who, having acquired the habit of clear thinking and being inspired by wide outlook and liberal ideas, can rise above passion and prejudice and can lead the masses to the right path. The nation needs citizens with proper equipment and ideals and the University can and ought to supply them. This is a function which goes to the root of the welfare of the State and the State must help the Universities freely and liberally. The view that proper provision for higher and University education is not an obligation of the State, whose main concern should be elementary education, is, I venture to say, not quite sound. That doctrine has not rigidly guided educational policy even in England. In 1913-14, the total grants to the Universities and Colleges of the United Kingdom were close upon half a million pounds. In 1919-20, they rose to three-fourths of a million, with £3,00,000 for non-recurring grants, altogether well over a million. In 1921, I believe, a further half a million was added. And Oxford and Cambridge, who for centuries had relied wholly on their own resources, are also to receive State aid.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION WORK.

In order to fit young men to be proper citizens, the University must give them training that would bring them into harmony with their environment. The great danger to man and civilization does not come from Nature but from man's own passions. What is happening in Russia and Ireland demonstrates how human knowledge and power over Nature can be made barren by political or economic conflicts. The study of history, civics, politics and social economics, must be largely encouraged in the University in order to supply training for social life, cultural life, political life and economic life. The study and practice of science so essential for economic life. The study and practice of science so essential for economic life must be put on a sound basis not only in the Universlty but in the lower stages, so that our growing popultaion might win from our boundless natural resources a fuller and more varied sustenance and enrich the country and rescue it from its present poverty. The benefits of University education should not be confined to the students within the portals of the University, but must be made available to larger numbers outside as well. It is not correct to suppose that because a person has not been to a secondary school he is not capable of imbibing higher knowledge. By means of University Extension and Extramural work, a large portion of the population can and should be brought under the influence of higher educaion. This alone will enable the University to lay sound foundations for responsible Government in the country by fulfilling its mission, according to Cardinal Newman, of "raising the intellectual tone of Society," of "cultivating the public mind" and of "purifying the national state."

But it is said that it is hardly possible for the Universiaty to carry out the programme above indicated, so long as the work of University education has under the present system, to be carried on through the medium of a foreign language. It is maintained that, the only way in which educaion can be extended and made effective is by having both instruction and examinations conducted through the medium of the vernacular languages and that English should be taught merely as an additional language. Mahadeo Govind Ranade took the lead in this matter years ago and we now have both in the University and amongst educationists outside, a strong and growing party of vernaculars dissatisfied with the place of the vernacular languages in Indian education and bent upon forcing the pace of reform in this matter. Mr. Chancellor, I am a vernacularist myself. But to accept a broad general principle is not necessarily to support every detailed proposal in which it might be sought by enthusiasts to give effect to it. Except in a few favoured places like Poona, our city populations in this Presidency are ethnically and linguistically more mixed than in C. P. or Bengal, in U. P. or the Punjab. We are a province with an extensive seaboard, with a length out of all proportion to its breadth. To make the vernaculars the medium of instruction and examination in all Colleges, at Karachi or Dharwar, at Bombay or Ahmedabad, at Surat or Junagadh, would have consequences which, I submit, in all earnestness, we would do well to ponder over. In a cosmopolitan city like Bombay, every Arts College in every one of its classes would have to provide for instruction before long in every subject, through the medium of English and also through the medium of every vernacular of the Presidency, Gujarati, Urdu, Marathi, Kanarese, Sindhi and Portuguese. Every Bombay College would thus break up in effec into seven institutions under a single roof. Every Arts College in Bombay would be like a powerful electrical fan with seven blades vigorously rotating on the same plane chasing one another in seven circles within the same circumscribed area of academic endeavour. And while the propect might not be so breathless in other cities, none of those I have named could do without four or at least three sides in each class and for every subject. Our annual and terminal examinations would moreover break up for almost every subject into seven distinct examinations. Would such a change be anything short of a revolution? We need, it is universally admitted, to intensify such academic atmosphere as we have succeeded in building up and we want steady progress all along the line at an accelerated pace. Would such a change help us to achieve these ends or would it not, on the other hand, altogether imperil them? Would a B. A. in Sanskrit Honours won through instruction and examination in Marathi at Poona have the same value as a B. A. in Sanskrit Honours won through the medium of Sindhi at Karachi? Would Persian Honours through the medium of Gujarati or Urdu have the same value as Persian Honours won through the medium of Kanarese or Marathi?

Further, look at the matter from the point of view of the staff and its cost, the organisation and administration of our system of collegiate education. We would have to duplicate and triplicate the staff almost everywhere and in Bombay itself we would need an almost seven-fold increase. Have we such large numbers available possessing the high qualifications of our staff at present? Can we afford the extra expenditure and would the results be a fair return for it? It is obvious that if we can afford to spend more on higher education we would obtain far more valuable returns bl utilizing the funds in other ways. Again, consider how the proposed change would affect the position of the professors in institutions maintained by Government. It would hamper at every step the transfers and promotions of professors and teachers from one institution to another. It is perhaps natural that, those who are wedded for the working years of their lives to a single institution might overlook the reactions of the change they desire on matters of departmental administration and organisation, but such matters have nevertheless an importance of their own which responsible educationists must weigh and consider.

INDIANISATION OF SERVICE.

Then there are higher considerations still, which no responsible educationist can overlook except at the risk of squandering away the slow and laborious achievments of decades and pushing the higher education of the country down the easy slopes of reaction and decay. At the moment when the Imperial Civil Service and other competitive examinations for our premier services have begun to be held in this country as well as in England, it behoves our University to steadily persevere in acclimatizing the highest culture in our midst, so that our alumni winning the highest places in these competitions here, might meet their English colleagues selected in England out of the pick of the English Universities, on absolutely equal terms. No equality established by law from above is worth anything unless there is as a matter of fact a substantial equality of intellectual training and attainments from year to year between the recruits obtained simultaneously from the two countries out of the best products of wo different systems of education. The Indianisation of the higher services in our country could proceed apace with increased efficiency and economy only in proportion as the Indian recruits, naturally superior to their English colleagues in knowledge of the country and the people, prove themselves at least their equals in character, culture and faculty also. The law can only throw the doors open and keep them open for a space until the results of the new adventure are visible to all. It is for the Indian Universities and their alumni to seize the new opportunities thus offered to them with a will, and prove by resolute and rapid advances that the Indian statesmen who fought strenuously for and won this privilege of equality were fully justified in their faith in the moral and intellectual capacity of the rising generations of their country.

Are our Universities then already on a level with English Universities in the higher branches of study? And if we have to admit in all humility that they are not, that culture here neither attains to the heights familiar to it in English centres of learning, nor is it yet so well planted in our soil as to take firm root and develop a vigorous growth by its own unaided effort, —the question is pertient, what would be the effect of a rapid vernacularisation of the Universities on their life and vigor and growth? If determined vernacularists will look at the question from this higher point of view, perhaps they will begin to understand why an increasing number of responsible educationists are becoming more and more resolved that they will defend the real interests of higher culture in this country as strenuously as they are being assailed.

UNITY OF INDIA.

Furthermore, our solution of this problem is also bound to react on an interest higher still than that of the highest culture, and that interest is the unity of India. The Unity of India has been a plant of extremely slow growth. Cashmere, Punjab and Sindh became integral parts of India only under the Mogul Empire. Bengal and Delhi became firmly welded together in one political organisation only under the same regime. The Grand Mogul monarchs from Akbar to Aurangzeb further advanced to weld the North and the South of India together into one political whole, but the task proved altogether beyond their capacity. The Marathas from their western fastnesses then tried to bring all India together under the *Bhagwa Jhenda;* they put forth surprising vitality; they produced a series of great leaders, giants in daring and marvels in adaptability to their surroundings, but neither their clouds of light-armed horsemen, nor their tentacles of policy, thin as gauze but strong as wires of steel, availed against Ali Vordi Khan in the East, or Haider Ali in the South or the trans-montane Moslem invader from the North. By that time, however, the naval supremacy and imperial policy of England had isolated India, and it is this Power with a sympathetic tolerance for the various races, religions, languages and levels of Indian humanity, greater than that shown by Indians amongst themselves, and armed, moreover, with the science and resources of the nineteenth century, which has really achieved or rather laid the first solid foundation for that Unity of India, which till our own day has been a concept or a vision of dream-land, rather than a concrete possession in the world of reality. This Unity of India is not even yet a permanent acquisition of our inner political consciousness. The educated few have grasped it, but it has still to spread among the masses, and like Liberty, like Swarajya, like economic and cultural self-sufficiency, it can be securely won by us only by coptinuous vigilance and well directed education for decades to come. I may in concluding this argument quote the weighty sentences in which a member of the Senate has recently set forth his own conclusion: 'Indian patriotism has to transcend local nationalisms, or else it cannot build up or sustain a United India. Uniform education, through the medium of the English language in its higher stages, is more important than a nationalist education, at least during the period of transition. It is to be hoped that Indian nationalists will prove themselves sane enough to realise the inestimable value of the moral bond that a uniform modern education all over India can furnish, making for unity and harmonious growth."*

MASS EDUCATION.

How then, it will be asked, are we to raise vernacular literature and the popular education of the masses through the vernaculars to higher and higher levels of culture? It has been often noted, and the statement will bear repetition, that faculties of expression trained through whatever medium are available fo the many sided cultivation of the mother-tongue, if the writer or speaker or poet uses his own tongue for expressing himself before his mental powers become set in fixed grooves. The marvellous advance of Bengali language and literature at the hands of men of genius like Bankim Chandra Chatterji and Rabindra Nath Tagore is a noteworthy fact in the history of world literature. If our own Presidency has not yet achieved a similar New Birth in any of its vernaculars, the progress here has still been great in mere volume and is remarkable in its steady advance from high to higher qualities. My acquaintance with Marathi literature and its recent history are slight, but still I too have heard of the essays of Chiplonker, Agarker and Patwardhan, the novels of Apte and Joshi and the plays of Khadilkar, Gadkari and Kolhatker. And coming to my own Gujarati language and literature, the progress has been continuous and varied from the works of Narmadashanker and Dalpatram and Navalram, Manasukhram, Mahiptram, Mohanlal Javeri and Karsondas, through Ambalal Sakarlal, Manilal Nabhubhai, Dolatram Kriparam, Harilal Dhruva, Ichharam Desai and Goverdhanram Tripathi, to writers still happily active although many of them no longer in their prime, such as Narsinhrao Divatia Keshav Dhruva Manishanker Bhatt, Anandshanker Dhruva, Ramanbhai Krishnalal Bhaveri, Nanalal Kavi and Kanaiylal Munshi. Here are twenty names of authors known for cultured work of intellectual eminence wherever the Gujarati language is spoken and read, and any one familiar with modern Gujarati literature could easily add another twenty names of perhaps nearly equal eminence and popularity to the list. Our vernacular languages and literatures, then, are so far from being neglected and strayed by our present system of University education, that in poetry and in philosophy,. in history and in travel, in the novel and the play, ad in many other forms, they are producing more work of higher quality and certainly of greater variety and appeal also than perhaps at any former period of their long history. The present condition of our vernacular languages and literatures is not only no stigma on our present system of University education, but on the contrary is the best testimony to its life and vigour, no less conclusive because indirect.

I hope I will not be misunderstood. I ave already said I am a vernacularist myself. I too want vernacular Universities nd higher education through the medium of the vernaculars as much as anybody else. My whole difference with other vernacularists is in this only that while they hold the Bombay University to be the proper field of experiment, while they want the Bombay University itself gradually transformed into a vernacular University, that is a view which I cannot possibly endorse. I want the Bombay University to continue as it has been from the date of its foundation, a Modern University, teaching the highest world culture through the medium of the English language, and if possible also co-operating with Western Universities of the highest eminence in the fields of research. I want the University of Bombay to be our one window towards the West through which world culture might continue to pour in and humanise and elevate us, and I want exactly similar Universities at Madras and Calcutta and Rangoon and Colombo also to unify the Indian intellect in the highest realms of human thought and research. But I also want at the same time, a Marathi University at Poona, a Gujarati University at Ahmedabad, a Kanarese University at Dharwar and so on. When these vernacular Universities advance from perhaps small beginnings and experimental courses to higher culture in the fullest sense, their work will converge more and more in one field of knowledge after another to that of the University of Bombay. And then will dawn the day, decades hence, when we shall have really to face the question of altering the medium of education and examinations inside the University of Bombay itself.

*Prof. Thakore's 'Idian Administration to the Dawn of Responsible Govt.,' p. 373.

ADVICE TO GRADUATES.

And now, my young friends at the threshold of life, who have just won your spurs in such contests as were open to you, let me congratulate you from the bottom of my heart for your success. I know the ambitions your University education has stirred in your hearts are for the uplift of your land and your people rather than for personal wealth and distinction. Those of you who develop the character and the capacity, the enterprise and indomitable will, have before you opportunities much greater than what were open to your fathers and grandfathers. In this city and even within the four corners of this very hall there is before you ample evidence for my messae of hope. You will find captains of industry and merchant princes with enormous annual incomes and who have made Bombay what it is. The country has been advancing in its trade and industry and economic organisation, and their fortunes have participated in the advance. The generation now starting on its career is destined to carry this advance forward at a quicker pace than ever before and those of you who succeed, will participate in this advance too, until some of you will be in the fullness of time, at the head of businesses or industries or other economic organisations with a reputation and an influence of an imperial, or, it may even be, a world-wide character. Or perhaps there are some amongst you, my young friends, whose ambitions are in the direction of power and position to be utilized for the good of your countrymen. To such of you I say, with equal confidence, that you have immense opportunities for the gratification of your ambitions in the liberal professions and in the uelds of politics and administration under the new constitution. Free your minds, I say, of passing gusts of emotion and judge for yourselves. And I assure you, without the slightest hesitation, that the best amongst you are destined to duties and positions as framers of the policy of India as a whole at critical junctures and on matters of vital moment, and even as pillars of the Empire. This is not only my hope it is also my conviction and my faith. May it also be yours!

The Convocation then was dossolved.

C. P. COUNCIL.

BUSINESS BEFORE ENSUING SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 16.

The dates for the ensuing Central Provinces Council session have been fixed from the 5th to 16th September, the last four days being allotted for private business. The list of business includes consideration of the select committee's report on the Municipal Bill, introduction and reference to the select committees of Central Provinces University Bill and High School Education Bill. The members of the select committee on the Municipal Bill, Messrs. Parekh and Gavai have proposed in dissenting minute that a clause should be inserted in the Bill requiring every member of a Municipality to take an oath of allegiance to the Crown before his entry in the office.

BEHAR COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANCHI, Aug. 15.

At the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council to-day Babu Nirshu Narayan Sinha moved a resolution recommending to the Government to cancel the order directing the realization of compensation for Cliotwara factory and to refund to the people the money thready realized. The debate lasted the whole day. In favour of the resolution it was urged that section 154A of Police Act under which the compensation was realized, was applicable only in cases of damages done after the proclamation. The discussion centered mainly round the legal interpretation of the section. The Hon. Mr. Mcpherson replying for the Government refused to accept the resolution. The resolution was lost.

AMRITSAR MUNICIPALITY AND COLONIES.

MOTION FOR RETALIATORY MEASURES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 16.

At the next meeting of Amritsar Municipal Committee Mr. Balmokand Bhatia moves a resolution urging that retaliatory action should be taken by the Government of India against any Colony which refuses to concede Indians equal political status with the residents of other parts of the Empire and all subjects of that Colony residing in India should be deprived of their municipal franchise.

Speaking in Jallianwalla Baug on Monday Shrimati Parbati Devi of the Provincial Congress Committee exhorted the piecegoods dealers to discontinue selling foreign cloth and warned them otherwise time was not distant when they would find their sisters picketting their shops. She also appealed to the residents not to vote at the approaching election for representing Amritsar City in the Punjab Legislative Council.

Official and Personal.

Viscount and Viscountess Erleigh, son and daughter-in-law of Lord Reading arrived at Simla, on Tuesday.

Lieut-General Sir George Barrow will succeed General Sir William Delamain as Adjutant General in India.

LAHORE LETTER.

PROBLEM OF FRONTIER PROVINCE.

PRESS ACT APPEALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 8.

The session of the Punjab Legislative Council opened at the Council Chambers on Monday, the 31st July. A large number of bills and resolutions are on the agenda.

For the present the Government has dropped the Gurdwara Bill because the Sikh members of the Council do not support the draft and want to revert to the original proposal which was before the Council sometime back.

On the 2nd and 3rd August the Frontier resolution of Malik Feroze Khan was taken up. The resolution recommended the Government to inform the Government of India that the Council was against the amalgamation of the North-West Frontier Province with the Punjab. Great controversy raged round this important question. At the very outset Raja Narendra Nath pointed out that the resolution was out of order under standing order 60 clause 6. The President ruled that although the subject matter of the resolution, viz., the amalgamation or separation of the frontier province is regard to the Punjab was not within the competence of the Council, the matter affected the Punjab very intimately and so the resolution was allowed to be moved.

The principal arguments of the mover were that (1) the people of the Frontier are as cruel and fierce as they are brave and the Punjab should hesitate to take charge of such people; (2) the Punjab cannot take over charge of foreign relations; (3) the Waziris, the Mahmands and the Mahsuds who carry on constant expeditions are beyond our control; (4) the expenditure is increasing every day and the Punjab finances are in a bankrupt condition. The Mahomedan opinion in the Council is preponderatingly against the amalgamation of the Frontier Province with the Punjab whereas Hindus and Sikhs generally favour amalgamation.

On taking the votes the resolution was declared carried. The voting was communal and the Muhammadan members voted solidly in favour of the resolution. At the same time it must be said that in passing this resolution the Punjab Council has anticipated and in a way prejudiced the report of the Frontier Inquiry Committee. The haste with which the resolution has been pushed through (backed up as it was by the Government) in the Council is hardly commendable. This adds to the existing difficulties for as the evidence before the Frontier Inquiry Committee shows the demand for amalgamation is not confined to the members of one particular community but comes from the enlightened leaders of all communities inhabiting the Frontier Province.

APPEALS OF 3 DAILIES.

The appeals of the three local Urdu Dailies, "Zamindar," "Siyasat" and "Pratap" before a special Bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of Chief Justice Sir Shadi Lal, Mr. Justice Scott-Smith and Mr. Justice Martineau had excited great public interest. Judgments in these appeals have now been delivered and their Lordships have expressed their inability to interfere in the cases of "Zamindar" and "Siasat" while in the case of the "Pratap" they have directed the order of the Local Government to be set aside and the amount of security to be refunded to the Press concernod.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

The first of August has again made the memory of Lokmanya Tilak fresh, and brought his inspiring name on the lips of every Indian—man or woman, young or old. The Punjab has great reverence for Bhagwan Tilak and it has been manifested in demonstrations of various kinds. Reports of the Ttilak anniversary celebrations have come from all quarters of the Province which show how deep an impression this personality has made on the Indian mind.

Lahore witnessed scenes of great enthusiasm on Tuesday from the early morning till late in the night. Early on the 1st the citizens of Lahore gathered in large numbers on the banks of the Ravi. After taking their baths they assembled in an open air mass meeting and offered prayers for the soul of India's patriot, and the early advent of Swarajya for which the late Lokmanya lived, fought and died. The prayers over, a grand procession was formed which included the Congress and Khilafat volunteers and the general public. A few hundred ladies also partook in the procession. It started from the Ravi and passed through some of the main streets of Lahore in the midst of a heavy rain. On the way patriotic and national hymns were sung and shouts of Tilak Maharaj ki Jai were repeated a thousand times. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Bradlaugh Hall. The meeting broke up late at night in silence, awe and reverence for the memory of Tilak Maharaj.

The citizens of Amritsar paid their humble tribute by holding a crowded meeting in the Jallianwala Bagh—a place consecrated by the blood of our kith and kin, in the year 1919. Members of all classes and creeds paid their homage to the memory of Lokmanya Tilak in eloquent and moving terms.

It is impossible to give even a brief account of the innumerable celebrations that have taken place throughout the length and breadth of this province in honour of our late lamented leader who stands as a landmark in the present history of our struggle for our birth-rights.

Three of the local Urdu Dailies, "Bandemataram," "Pratap" and "Kesri" have issued their Tilak Numbers in honour of the sacred memory of the late Lokmanya.

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PASTEUR CENTENARY.

TO BE CELEBRATED AT STRASSBURG

France is preparing, says a Rhine Agency circular, for a solemn celebration, from June to October 1923, of the centenary of the birth of Pasteur at Strassburg. In this tribute of homage from all parts in honour of the great French scientist, the most important share will fall on Strassburg, as it was at the University of this city that Pasteur made his first discoveries. A monument in honour of Pasteur is to be erected in the University square, thanks to the large amount of subscriptions which have poured in from all parts of the world. An exhibition of his work showing the successive stages in his scientific career is to be housed in a permanent Museum.

Alongside the rooms set apart for this retrospect of his work, will be shown all the apparatus, and documents which have been sent from the Pasteur Institute in Paris, from the other Pasteur Institutes, and from different laboratories both French and foreign throughout the world in order to show the development and extent of the bacteriological studies which have arisen from the work of Pasteur. Further, a large Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition will enable one to see the real revolution which the discoveries of our great scientist has brought about in the domains of Medicine, Hygiene, Industry and Agriculture.

JAIL DIET IN THE PUNJAB,

ARTICLES UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

The general secretary, Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar, writes:—Samples of wheat and gram flour, cooked chapatis and vegetable etc. given to the Akali prisoners in Montgomery Jail have been received in the office of the Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and seen by the Working Committee. The Committee was unanimously of opinion that all the articles were quite unfit for human consumption. The Committee is fully convinced that even ordinary strength cannot be maintained with such food and the record of reduction in weight is therefore general. Gyani Uttam Singh, Editor of the "Akali" who has recently returned from Montgomery Jail was so reduced that even his intimate friends recognized him with difficulty. He has given painful details of the condition of the prisoners there. It is feared that if the present food conditions and reductions in weight continue some of the Panthic workers may not return alive and others may return as human wrecks useless for future work. Seven samples of food have been duly preserved in the office of the Shromani Committee and are open to inspection on application by any *bona fide* visitor.

"A WELL BALANCED POLICY"?

The "Indian Daily News" writes:—

The farce that has been played for some months in the U. P. over the next Governor has ended. The curtain is down and the denouement was unexpected. Sir Harcourt is to go to Burma. The Liberals, as they are called, have succeeded in getting him out and the "Pioneer" is calling for a white man, a New Zealander or Colonial or even a member of the Round Table, anything rather than an Indian. The Viceroy, who is evidently a Montaguite, has climbed down on the Reform side and at all events shunted Sir Harcourt. The loyal Talukdars will be upset of course, for all their agitation has gone for nothing. The Liberals, on the other hand, are not quite sure if they have gained much, because they may not get the man of their choice whoever he is. It has been a very pretty little game watching it at a distance and the enthusiastic public meetings, to cast out the Governor or keep him in, show what expert politicians we are getting. The present moment, after the Lloyd George speech, is evidently, however, one for a kiss, the Premier having given a cuff. To-day coercion, to-morrow contrition, is the normal procedure and together they make what is called a well-balanced policy. The coachman policy of "hit him and hold him" is much the same however. One always wonders how Governments arrive at their policies as they call them, but in fact the truth is that they really have none. One can, however, with a little perspicuity discern that "Scratch me and I'll scratch you" is the basis of most of it. Lord Reading believes in shouting with the crowd like Mr. Pickwick and so does Lloyd George but they are 6,000 miles apart and each is shouting with his own crowd. So Reading may get his way and George his. As a sop to their Cerberus the Whitehall may permit Reading to nominate an Indian to the U. P., but we rather fancy that the U. P. will, in the end, get a born administrator from home, someone who has gained his spurs in the Loamshire County Council or School Board. Lord Winterton's aeroplane visit seems a little bit of a straw but one never can tell. When the U. P. appointment is made however, one can guess which way the cat is going to jump and what Mr. George meant by his speech. Is he going to listen to Lord Reading or go on his own? Perhaps Lord Reading will dress up as Herodias and ask for Mr. Sastri's appointment on a charger, but we do not think that George is fond of the ballet.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

A COMPLETE RECORD.

(International Labour Office News Service.)

Two large volumes, containing in all 1,304 pages, are needed for the complete record of the Third International Labour Conference of the League of Nations, held in Geneva in October and November, 1921.

The International Labour Conference, by the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, must be held at least once a year and each of the 54 States which are members of the International Labour Organisation is entitled to send four delegates—two representing Governments, one the employers and one the workers. Thus there was gathered together an unrivalled consensus of expert opinion on matters concerning the worker.

The debates which are reported in these volumes range from the regulation of "living in" conditions of agricultural workers to the medical examination of young persons employed at sea, from the prohibition of the use of white lead in painting to a discussion on the unemployment crisis.

These volumes will prove a mine of information for the student of labour questions for they contain the reports of the Commissions of Experts set up by the Conference to study these questions from their technical sides. There is also included the report of the Director of the International Labour Office, Mr. Albert Thomas, which gives a full account of the achievements of the International Labour Organisation and Office up to the opening of the Conference.

GIRL STUDENTS AT INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

The rapid growth of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations at Geneva as a storehouse of information on industrial and labour matters throughout the world has led to an interesting experiment which will be tried during the coming Autumn in connection with the Central School of Social Service at Brussels.

Arrangements have been made for four girl students from this school to come to the Office at Geneva for five weeks each. The selection of these students will be made from the results of the Summer Term examinations and two of them will come to Geneva at a time. The first pair will arrive at the Office on August 1 and the second on September 8.

All four will have finished their course at the Central School and will be preparing for their thesis and final degree. Their work at the Office will be to assist in one of its services and by this means, not only will they be able to gain a practical insight into international labour problems but they will also have the opportunity of using the library of the Office which has, in the course of two years only, grown to huge dimensions, and of consulting the special material collected in the Office on labour questions in their studies on particular subjects.

These students will not be paid a salary but will receive their board and lodging, the details of these latter being arranged by the Student Christian Association of Geneva.

INDIA AND BRITISH OFFICIALS.

The "Tribune" writes:—

Thoroughly bad as the whole of Mr. Lloyd George's speech was, there was one part of it which was worse than any other, and in which he literally surpassed himself. Speaking of the 1,200 Englishmen who are in a governing position in India, Mr. Lloyd George said:—"Finding jobs for 1200 is really too trivial. I see comments and unworthy comments about our finding avenues and jobs for our youngmen. There is not one of these 1200 that could not easily find a much better job in this country, a much better paying one." Again:—"It is a question not of the value to us of finding outlets for our intelligent youngmen, but of the value to India or getting men of this kind, who are highly trained and full of spirit." As an illustration of racial arrogance, of the assumption of racial superiority this is entirely worthy of Lord Curzon, of whom Mr. Lloyd George himself once said that his arrogance was too much even for the mild Hindu. But that is the least part of the matter. The most wonderful thing is the simplicity with which Mr. Lloyd George assumes India to be full of gullible simpletons. It might be news to Mr. Lloyd George, but it is a fact, that English newspapers and contemporary British history are a part of the mental pabulum of educated Indian. Has Mr. Lloyd George so satisfactorily solved the problem of the unemployed in his country that he can promise satisfactory careers to 1200 more of them at a moment's notice? And what unsophisticated nonsense did he speak when he said that there was not one of the 1,200 men in the Indian Civil Service who could not have a more paying job in England? How many administrative jobs are there in England which are more paying than the Divisional Commissionership, the Headship of a Department, the Membership of an Executive Council or a High Court Judgship in an Indian Province? How many jobs are there in England which are even comparable to the Governorship of an Indian Province, which is still open to the Indian Civil Service? We do not believe or assert that it is no advantage to India to have any of those men. Some of them have rendered and are still rendering services of great value to India, both in the sphere of government as well as in lending a helping hand to India in passing through the period of transition. But these men will themselves be the first to admit that the advantage is not all on one side, that they themselves gain just as much by their connection with India as India herself does in some cases. And has Mr. Lloyd George read the history of his country to so little purpose as not to know of what value Indian money has been to England during the past century and a half in the matter of her own development?

OLD AGE PENSIONERS.

INTERNATIONAL ESSAY COMPETITION

News has been received at the International Labour Office of the League of Nations at Geneva that an international essay competition organised in Barcelona has been won by a member of its staff, Mr. J. P. Seller, who is of Swiss nationality.

With the object of considering the possibility of extending the scope of the present Spanish system of old age pensions to cover invalidity or life insurance, the Barcelona Joint Commission for Commercial Work last November offered one prize of 5,000 pesetas (nominally £200) and two of 1,000 pesetas each for the best essay on "Invalidity, Old Age and Life Insurance for the Benefit of Clerks, Shop Assistants and the like."

The competition was open to the whole world but it was stipulated that essays should be written in English, Spanish, Catalan, French, German, Italian or Portuguese. Essays had to be sent in unsigned and marked only by a motto, being accompanied by a sealed envelope bearing the motto and containing the name and address of the author.

Competitors were instructed, in their essays, to take into consideration the special circumstances and conditions of this class of worker in Barcelona and to conclude with a short article suitable for conversion into a Bill of general character providing for a compulsory scheme. Distinguished experts acted as judges of the essays.

UNITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Premier's speech on the recent I.C.S. debate has opened the flood-gates for vehement and vitriolic pronouncements from the Press and the platform. This shows that politicians and publicists in this country have not fully understood or appreciated the value of dignified silence and self-restraint, the unmistakable characteristics of prudence and resoluteness against all eventualities.

Who does not know that the little Welsh Wizard has his own ways in politics? His opportunism and readiness to compromise his publicly declared principles have by now become proverbial. It is still fresh in our memory that he did not hesitate to throw to the wolves the very man who had held him up as "a genius." There is really no reason to take him seriously. So long as the 1919 Act is not repealed, Indians in its favour should make the "great experiment" a real success by making a full and better use of their new opportunities. The building up of a nation can only be carried on by fostering and following the twofold ideal of real service and reasoned sacrifice, without impairing mutual good-will and without avoiding sensible compromise.

Whatever might have been the causes of the sharp division in the rank and file of Indian Nationalists, the meaningless and protracted accentuation of differences should cease and it should yet be possible to provide a common platform for all to work together for the country's salvation. They cannot afford to leave the gulf unbridged for a long time. The work that lies before them calls for all their energy and intellect.

Every important principle of conduct has a limitation, express or implied. And it is this limitation that either side should have recognised. It is as pernicious and immoral to withhold co-operation from a just and beneficial measure of Government, as it is to offer unconditional and indiscriminate co-operation in supporting to each and every measure without regard to its merits or demerits. Extremism comes from egotistical one-sidedness from an unreasoning aversion to a fair and honourable compromise. How different would have been the position to-day had the memorable understanding between the Saint of Sabarmati and the Lord of Simla been faithfully adhered to. The Mahatma's followers had complete liberty for full one year to carry out, and from the success of, their experiment, an equally "great and important experiment." On the other hand the Government had an ample opportunity to recover their lost "izzet", by conceding the just and reasonable demands of the people.

It is India's misfortune that these experiments could not have been made side by side in an atmosphere of peace and quiet. Service, without rancour or recrimination and without commitment to a hide-bound programme or a false policy of prestige, would have proved the best measure of success in the case of each experiment.

While an inordinate love of ostentation coupled with incapacity for sustained and silent practical work, is retarding the progress of one great experiment, decreasing inclination to be guided by public opinion and advice of the sober element amongst the intelligentsia, aided by impolitic utterances of responsible Ministers of the Crown can hardly insure the issue of the other experiment.—Yours, etc.,

M. I. B.

Bombay, August 14.

NEW STEAM NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be glad if any of your readers will kindly let me know through the columns of your paper what the present state of affairs is of the New Steam Navigation and Trading Co., Ld. (the Agents were Messrs. Mazagonwala and Co.)

I wrote to one or two of the Directors of the Company without getting any satisfactory reply, and then wrote to Mr. N. H. Moos, who is said to be the Official Liquidator, who also has not replied.

If your readers will kindly let me know whether there is any likelihood of any portion of each share being returned and within what time, I shall be grateful.—Yours, etc.

A SHAREHOLDER.

The Karachi Port Trust with the sanction of Government of Bombay, will raise a loan in London of £333,000 on debentures for £100 each at six per cent. and repayable in thirty years from the date of issue.

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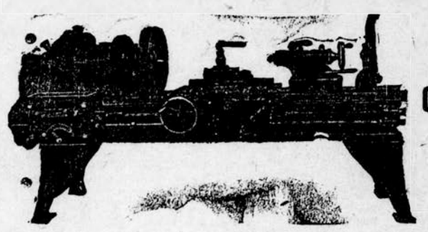

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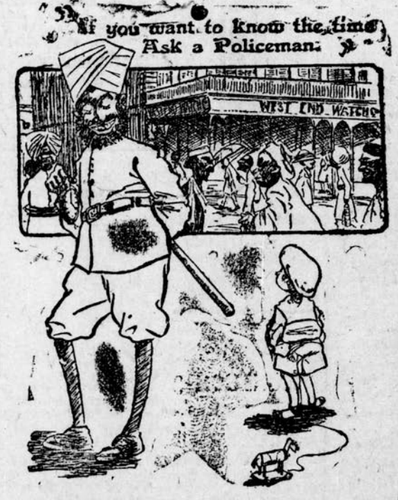

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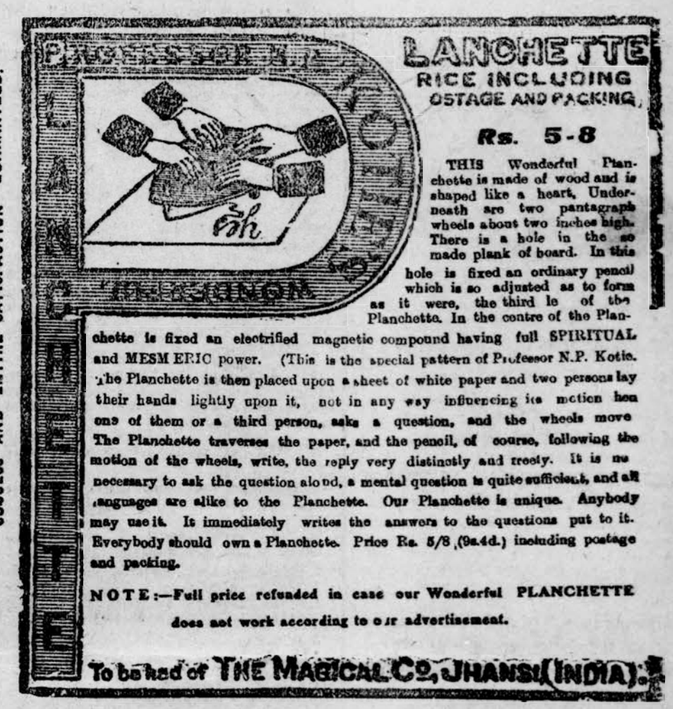
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